The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 19, NO. 50. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Clearing Sale!

MUST HAVE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN.

Men's felt shoes, worth $2.25, sale price $1.69

Men's one buckle arctic overshoes, worth $1.60, sale price, $1.23

Men's Boston one buckle arctics, light weight $1.50, sale $1.00

Men's fleeced lined underwear, the kind we always sold at 75c, during sale, 50c

Boys' suits, worth $2.25, sale price $1.69

Best quality tan calf mittens (lined), 1.00 at sale 73c

Dress flannel, all colors, regular 45c, one-fourth off 34c

Astrakhan capes, worth $4.00, one-fourth off $3.00

Cotton blankets, regular 50c quality, one-fourth off 38c

10-4 cotton blanket that sells everywhere for 65c, one-fourth off 49c

Extra heavy $1.50 comforters, one fourth off 1.13

$1.25 comforters, one-fourth off 95c

Ladies' ribbed vest, good wearers 20c

Cash Department Store

JACKETS AND COLLARETTES.

If you haven't bought a Jacket or a Collarette this fall you can get two for the price of one. We have only a few left and rather than carry them until another winter, will sell at about your price. They are last fall goods, as we did not carry an old one over so you will be buying just as new goods as anybody got this winter. All the difference you get the low price.

NEW GOODS DAILY COMING IN.

LOOK OUT FOR A FINE DISPLAY.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

This week we unpacked and put on sale by far the largest stock of

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

ever shown in Rhinelander. You cant help but be pleased with these goods, for they are indeed both handsome, cheap and good. By buying from an exclusive manufacturer of these goods we bought them right in every way. Please call and look them over, and after you have done so you will not spend your time in making garments, for which the goods and trimming alone will cost you more than you can buy ready-to-wear garments. Just give us a chance to show them to you. It is all we ask.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

ALL HOLIDAY CHINA-WARE

ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES.

Take Advantage of This Sale.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

McINDOE-HARRIGAN PARTY A BIG SUCCESS

AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

The Armory Floor a Scene of Splendor Tuesday Evening—Over Three Hundred People Respond to the Invitations Issued—Many Guests Attend From Away—Beautiful Costumes Worn.

A social event that will shine in the society annals of Rhinelander for months to come was the reception, concert and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. McIndoe and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harrigan at the armory Tuesday evening. The ease and nicety with which every detail of the big undertaking was carried out was the source of compliments on all sides, and they were well deserved. For some time past this event has been looked forward to as being one with promise of rare enjoyment, and that the expectations of everyone were more than gratified goes without saying. It is perfectly natural under any circumstances for some people to make a success of every undertaking, and this party well evidenced the fact that Mr. and Mrs. McIndoe and Mr. and Mrs. Harrigan come well within the class.

The cards of invitation gave nine o'clock as the hour for guests to arrive and from that time on hosts and hostesses were kept busy receiving until the large hall was well filled with a throng handsomely dressed, the scene making a most pleasing sight to the beholder.

After the guests had arrived and during their arrival the Arion orchestra, which had been engaged for the occasion, discoursed several late selections which met with hearty approbation. There were twelve pieces in the orchestra and the musicians were in fine form. When all were within the hall the order to fall in line for the grand march was given, and with W. D. Harrigan and Mrs. McIndoe at their head fully 150 couples marched to the strains of music furnished by the crack Oshkosh players. Although the hall was filled with dancers the evolutions of the march were carried out without a break, the figures being managed with much skill by the leaders. When the strains of the waltz died out a twostep was played and well mated pairs galore were soon tripping over the waxed surface of the hall. From that time on the scene was one of almost kaleidoscopic brilliancy, the twostep, waltz and redowa vying in favor among the dancers. Dances in their regular order to the number of twenty-four were played and in addition a number of extras.

During the progress of the dance punch was served by prettily dressed young ladies from a booth located in one corner of the hall, and the trips to this particular corner were many and of considerable satisfaction to the trippers of the light fantastic. At the midnight hour the information was given out that more solid refreshments were subject to call in the banquet room, and this spacious annex to the ball room was soon filled with a crowd whose appetites had sharpened under the effects of the pleasurable exercise. The tables in the banquet room were made very pretty by several candelabra all equipped with colored shades, the effect being very pleasing. Chicken and ham sandwiches were served here with coffee and in another quarter of the building below ice cream and cake was dealt out to those who came down from the floor above. From here the couples passed out into the ball room, cigars being presented to the gentlemen and creamed confections to the ladies, as they passed. In this manner the entire list of guests were served, one crowd passing in the hall above as another passed out into the hall below. During the refreshment period the orchestra continued playing and the dance floor was a busy scene of activity at all times.

The costumes of the ladies in attendance were perhaps as handsome as any that have ever been worn on a ball room floor in this section. The décolleté gown was there, in fact many of them, and they were made of the best of materials and fashioned after the latest styles. It was also noticeable that many of the gentlemen, who have heretofore attended dances in suits of the frock pattern, were the owners of dress suits and presented a decidedly well dressed appearance on the floor.

Among those from out of town who attended the party were:

C. H. Hartley and S. F. Miller, Kaukauna.

Judge and Mrs. W. C. Silverthorne, Jud. Alexander and Herb. Manson, Wausau.

J. C. Palmer, R. Udall, Dr. Harris, Fred Herrick, James Gray, Lac du Flambeau.

Schuyler Bissell and wife and Miss Eva Kemp, Arbor Vitae.

L. H. Wheeler and Frank Timlin, Hazelhurst.

S. E. McPartlin, Oshkosh;

Chas Lau and wife, Star Lake.

John and wife Vanflecke, Merrill.

Miss Maud Howes, Tomahawk.

Oscar Jenne, Woodboro.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

Local Lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and C. O. F. Install Officers.

The members of the Local A. O. H. lodge held their installation of officers in the Catholic school hall last Sunday afternoon. The following were installed:

County President—Jerry O'Connor

President—John Reynolds

Rec. Secretary—James Gleason

Fin. Secretary—John Brandon

Treasurer—M. Mahoney

The election of officers of the C. O. F. occurred last Thursday evening in the Catholic school hall. Following are the officers elected:

C. R.—Peter Didier

Vice C. R.—Thomas Coffey

R. S.—M. Lally

F. S.—Louis Petey

Treasurer—James Curran

Trustees—Felix Dolan, A. Bleaume and John Brandon. The offices of sentinel and conductors will be filled by appointment.

PRAISES FOR OUR LANDS

A Poetical Kentuckian Stuck on Our Country—Louis Auer Talks Values on Lands in Sunday Sentinel.

Of late so much is being printed relative to the soil, the climate and the possibilities of this section as a good location for farmers or stock raisers that the New North has thought it was becoming monotonous to continually reprint the tributes of the newly converted. But it is a pleasure to give two such as follow here. The first is from one of the most prominent stock raisers and ranchmen of Kentucky. He made his initial trip through Northern Wisconsin recently and when interviewed as to his impressions of the country and its possibilities as a stock raising section, turned forth this flow of soul:

"No man knows where it may be or even was (paradise), but if you mean a land where trout streams murmur and broad rivers gleam through walls of hardwoods, and the gold of buttercups is mingled with the white bloom of the clover, then I have seen the fair land of which you dream, a country gently undulating like the billows of the sea, fruitful and rich in all the grasses that a shepherd loves, free from harmful parasites, a soil composed of loam and clay, fertile as the valley of the Nile and beautiful as the gardens of the Gods; a climate healthful alike for the shepherd and his flocks; a land which has been covered with the waters of the lakes in the time long ago, and swept by the forest fires, in the ashes of which rape, roots and all the grasses grow in wild and rich luxuriance, and where even now among the wreck and ruin wrought by the flames, the blue grass covers the ground like a carpet and the bloom of the clover gleams in the valleys like the fall of snow."

Louis Auer's Judgment.

One of the foremost real estate men in Milwaukee is Gen. Louis Auer. In Sunday's Sentinel he gives a lengthy review of the real situation as well as the outlook for 1902. Referring to the matter of common interest to us all he says:

"I cannot refrain from touching mildly upon the immense development of Northern Wisconsin. Unless a person actually has seen the progress that has been made in our northern counties, it is difficult to realize it; that which was a wilderness of forest trees five or six years ago, is now being cleared and prospering farmers have settled upon these lands and developed them to a degree that will permit of favorable comparison with some of our Waukesha county farms. Lands that I know were sold right and ten years ago for from $1.50 to $2 per acre are now being sold for $8, $10 and $12. It is amazing but gratifying to know that a great many farmers from Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Southern Wisconsin and also Pennsylvania, are coming into our state in good numbers. Years ago it was said that beyond Towns 27 and 28 North, it was too cold for farmers to do well. This was an erroneous belief, as most of the farms that have settled in Oneida, Lincoln, Marinette and Forest counties are prosperous. It is a splendid country, healthful climate, with fine soil, well watered, and it will not be many years before that section of our state will rank foremost in the cattle and sheep grazing districts of the Northwest.

"The astute lumberman realizes that the pine timber in our state is practically a thing of the past, and that he must look to hardwood and hemlock for operation in the future, and the result is that tremendous transactions in hardwood timber lands have been negotiated within the past few years. I know of lands that ten and twelve years ago were not considered worth the entry at $1.25 per acre, which are now held at $7 and $8 per acre, cut lands, that years ago went back to the counties for nonpayment of taxes, not considered to have the value of the taxes due thereon, have been bought up and disposed of at good prices.

"So that from my observation, both east and throughout our state, I have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that we are on the eve of a rising market generally, and that the general prosperity will continue, and now is the time, as Tommy said, 'Git onter de loaded wagin!'"

Fred. Herrick Buys Lumber Here.

Fred. Herrick of the Flambeau Lumber company was in Rhinelander this week. While here he purchased the Barney Moran stock of cut lumber in the yards of the Pelican Manufacturing company and also contracted for Barney's cut for the next two years.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING CO. WANTS NEW CONTRACT

STATEMENT BY THE COMPANY OF THEIR NEEDS AND REASONS.

If New Ten Year Contract Is Granted Them They Say They Will Expend Thousands of Dollars in Improvements and Enlargements—A Project of Interest to All Citizens.

The Rhinelander Lighting Company proposes to ask the city council within a short time for an explanation of their contract and franchise, covering a period of the next ten years. In a talk with The New North, the managers of the company say that they desire to have the people understand fully why they ask this and to explain that it is for the betterment of the service, and therefore of the city, that they ask that this be granted, as well as to their own business advantage. Their present contract with the city expires next January. The plant at present is in a condition where a large number of extensive additions and improvements are necessary, if the service is to be improved and enlarged, or even kept up to its present standard. They desire to extend their business in order to accommodate the people who now wish lights and cannot get them, and to also put in a complete modern arc lighting system, which would be not only up-to-date, but far superior to the one in use at present. They must also add considerable in repairs and additions to their building, and must replace some of their present machinery and add to the equipment of the plant as well. This will necessitate an expenditure of several thousand dollars, which the company can easily secure on bonds of the plant, provided they have a contract with the city which has ten years to run. As it is, they can neither raise nor borrow money on the plant in the present indefinite state of their contract and prospects. They informed the New North that it is their intention to expend all that they can raise in re-building and re-equipping the plant and to make their service much better than it is at present, as well as make it possible for them to furnish light more economically, and therefore make more money.

They are willing to bind themselves to maintain, for the next ten years, the present rate of charges, both for municipal arc lights and for private parties. Those rates are $6.00 per month for arcs and three-fourths of a cent per hour for incandescent lamps. These rates, they state, are exceedingly low; in fact they claim lower than any city in Wisconsin using the same number of lights, or a less number, is paying, while in the great majority of places the rates are considerably higher.

They also desire that every person who wishes to have a meter shall be supplied with one, and they feel that a reduction to the consumer and less cost to themselves would be accomplished if all could use meters.

The council will undoubtedly take the matter up immediately on its presentation, but it is certainly advisable in matters of this character, affecting all of the people, that a thorough understanding of the situation be had, and to that end the electric light company makes this statement of its wishes and the reasons for them. They claim that they cannot successfully continue without either a franchise or a contract for the future, and that if such contract or franchise is given them they will, with the money to be raised by bonds, equip their plant in a manner that will be second to none, and will give the city and private customers better service at no more cost. They contend that with a new system of arc lighting such as they propose to install, the disagreeable going out of arc lamps now experienced and impossible to prevent with the present outfit, would be done away with. The people of Rhinelander who have ideas on this question now have an opportunity to make them known before the matter is disposed of by the city council.

Tight Squeeze for the Armory.

What came near being a serious conflagration at the armory Monday, was narrowly averted by the prompt action of Tim Starks, the janitor, and Len Vaughn, who happened to be in the building at the time. A pan of wax which was to be used on the floor of the armory for the Harrigan-McIndoe ball was placed on the stove in the kitchen to melt. During the course of the process it became overheated and began to flame, the big tongues of fire reaching to the ceiling. The shrill cries of the woman in charge of the melting quickly brought Mr. Starks to the scene, who by heroic effort extinguished the blaze, but not before he had singed his eyebrows and hair. Len Vaughn with the assistance of a broom also did good work toward the prevention of the flames spreading and much credit is due the gentlemen for their timely action.

MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

A. A. Swartout Names E. H. Keith as Assignee Monday—Excess of Assets.

A. A. Swartout, who has conducted a crockery store in the Sweet building on Davenport street, made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors Monday morning to E. H. Keith. It is understood that the assets amount to about $1500 and the liabilities to $1000.

Mr. Swartout carried almost an exclusive line of crockery and glassware, his stock embracing about everything required in the home under that head. He enjoyed a fairly good trade, but like many other small dealers, has been handicapped by the competition of general stores and the hardware establishments, all of which carry stocks allied to the one he carried.

His assignment will go through the regular court process, a notice to creditors being published elsewhere in these columns.

LONGER TERM OF OFFICE

New Law Enacted Last Winter Makes Term of Office Two Years for Mayor, Assessor and Treasurer.

The last Legislature enacted a Statute which makes the term of office for mayor, treasurer, constable and assessor two years instead of one. The act was passed on the grounds of economy, to save the great expense of an annual election.

No interest in city politics here has so far developed, and it is likely that but little will be manifested, although there is quite likely to be a number of candidates for some of the city offices. If there are any aspiring citizens whose eyes are cast longingly towards the mayor's office, the gaze has not yet been observed by anyone.

For constables and assessor it is understood that some are laying plans to capture the plums. Whatever Rhinelander has for a ticket this year and whoever is to be mayor during the next two years, the platform to elect them on and the platform for them to stand on after election should be:

"Increase the Number of Rhinelander's Factories."

That is the proper motto for our incoming administration. Liberality towards investors who will bring workmen to our city. Constant effort to advertise our opportunities for manufacturing and constant effort to encourage and strengthen every industry in our midst or possibly likely to come here should be the work of our city officials. We have no national or state politics to mix with municipal affairs. The men who can best serve the city for the city's progress and advancement are the ones to have the honors and the salaries. The next two years are going to be crucial ones for us as a county and a city.

BUTTER-MAKER WANTED

An Opportunity for Some Young Man to Obtain a Good Property and a Prosperous Business.

There is a completely equipped creamery in the city of Rhinelander, which can be had by some practical butter-maker on terms that should attract the attention of every man in that line of labor who desires to secure a business for himself. It was built by a stock company of Rhinelander citizens, who have not operated it because of the scarcity of milk. But the product necessary to run the establishment has greatly increased during the past year, as the farmers have brought more cows, and today it is safe to say that there would be available to anyone who would operate the creamery, a supply of milk from 250 to 300 cows. The owners of this creamery want some industrious young man to take hold of it. To him they will give the opportunity to run it free of rent, or they will sell him the plant outright at a low figure. What they want is to have it operated, and there is now plenty of milk to be had. If our southern Wisconsin exchanges will make mention of this condition of affairs here they will confer a favor on the community as well as on their contemporary and they are likely to do some ambitious young butter-maker among their readers an everlasting favor. The proper person to address is Arthur Taylor, president of the Creamery company.

A Narrow Escape.

Northwestern limited No. 11, due here at 2:50 a. m., was delayed Tuesday morning nearly four hours by a breakdown near Wittenberg, a station south of Antigo. The engine was pulling the train along at a forty mile clip when one of the drive wheels bursted, derailing the engine and stopping the train. The accident, which under ordinary circumstances, would be a terrible one, did not result in injury to the train crew or passengers and the fact that death did not immediately come to the engineer in awful form is a matter which Providence alone is responsible for.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

1902			FEBRUARY.			1902
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It is thought that the revised estimate now being prepared of the temperature of the sun will place it close to 11,000 degrees Fahrenheit. No one will care to see the exact figures.

The famous Howard house in New York city—a tavern that figured in the revolutionary war and was for a time the stopping place of Sir William Howe, the English commander—has just been closed. The free lunch was inaugurated, it is said, in this tavern.

If persistence will do it, certainly Sir Thomas Lipton should get the America's cup. Not discouraged by two failures, he proposes to try it again, and he will build another Shamrock, the third of the name, to compete for the prize in 1903. Well, sometimes the third attempt proves a winner.

Apparently the recent earthquake shocks in Mexico have been more serious than any previous ones in many years. Much of Mexico lies in the earthquake zone, but of course the damage which is done by these visitations is slight when compared with the total of the population and the property of the country.

Now comes announcement of the fact that a railroad company has decided to install a telephone system on its line to supplant the telegraph. Growing adaptability of the telephone and experiments in wireless telegraphy are evidences that one of the inventions which played so prominent a part in the last century is going to be rudely jostled by events of the next few years.

The American scheme of building a trolley road from Cairo to Mount Sinai and thence to Mecca, with a branch road extending to Damascus, seems to have taken slow-going Europe and Asia by surprise. Yet, upon its face, the proposal is most inviting. If the Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca can be induced to patronize the new line there should be a fortune for the promoters, even without much other patronage.

Gen. James H. Wilson, who has been named as one of our representatives at the coronation of King Edward, fought his way up from second lieutenant to a major general of volunteers and a brevet major general of regulars during the civil war, participating in the campaigns of Antietam, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and the Wilderness. In 1864 Gen. Wilson commanded the Third brigade of Sheridan's cavalry.

Dr. C. F. Howe, health officer of Atchison, Kan., says that the following simple recipe is an excellent preventive of smallpox: "Take a tablespoonful of pure cider vinegar in half a cupful of water four times a day." He also states that if the mixture is applied locally, in case of the disease, "it will allay itching and prevent pitting." Preservation of this little paragraph may save considerable suffering and expense.

The railway management in Cassel, Germany, directs that the use of American petroleum shall be confined to office lamps and signal lanterns, and that it be used then only in case the Russian petroleum does not produce sufficient light. This is similar to an order recently issued by a London railway barring American oil except where freedom from smoke is essential. Such regulations are very complimentary to American petroleum, as they prove its superior illuminating power and cleanliness.

By means of the wireless telegraph system passengers on board a North German Lloyd liner and a Cunard liner, who left the port of New York for Europe but a few hours apart, were able to converse leisurely and satisfactorily for three days, or more than half way across the Atlantic. The ships were practically floating telegraph offices. Apparently the time is not far distant when a passenger from New York to Liverpool may keep in constant communication, if desired, with either shore or with other vessels. Look out for the next big "strike."

The alarming fire waste of the country is having a decided effect in reducing the available supply of insurance protection. It is a long list which catalogues the insurance companies that have been driven out of the American field within the past year, and the new year has already begun a promising list of its own. One Philadelphia fire insurance company, in business over 60 years, has been compelled to suspend business for a time owing to impairment of capital from excessive fire losses; and a New York company in business 65 years has withdrawn.

Dr. James Nicholas Vann, of Goshen, N. Y., is anxious to get married, and specifies that he prefers one who is young, plump, a light blond, handsome and musically inclined. Dr. Vann has been married 12 times and may, therefore, be excused for candidly announcing his wants. He has received offers of marriage from more than 200 ladies who are scattered through the country from Connecticut to Texas, and a large number of remote precincts are yet to be heard from, but as the doctor is only 91 years of age he will take time in making his choice.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senator Hanna in debating the proposed department of commerce in the United States senate on the 22d said new markets must be found or production restricted. Senator Teller scored the British government for executing Scheepers, the Boer leader. Senator Mason offered a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Admiral Schley "for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago." Adjourned to the 27th. In the house consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was completed. Mr. Clark (Mo.) introduced a joint resolution expressing sympathy for the two South African republics and regret over the suffering caused by the war. The committee on agriculture reported a bill taxing colored oleomargarine ten cents a pound, with $600 license fee.

The United States senate was not in session on the 24th. In the house the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was passed and the remainder of the session was devoted to private pension legislation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt has referred Admiral Schley's appeal from the finding of the court of inquiry to the navy department.

By a vote of 90 to 17, democratic congressmen in caucus declined to formulate a new party policy, holding they are powerless to amend the last national platform.

It is said President Roosevelt has decided to ask for the resignation of Gov. Dole, of Hawaii, and to appoint a new set of officers headed by Col. Sam Parker.

Officers of the army and navy are busy arranging for the joint maneuvers to be held in the vicinity of New York next August.

It is expected that the present congress will pay the claim of Illinois for $122,122, money expended in raising and maintaining troops during the civil war. Settlement of this claim would open the way for similar claims by other states.

THE EAST.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Fred Strong, of Chicago, won the bowling championship of the United States.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 24th aggregated $2,225,599,076, against $2,423,-652,062 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 1.2.

In the United States there were 201 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 224 the week previous, and 206 the corresponding week of last year.

Retail business is taking on immense proportions, says Dun's review of trade.

In New York a coroner's jury found the New York Central railroad responsible for the tunnel disaster and charged officials with faulty management.

Mr. Schwab, president of the steel trust, says that all foreign trade will eventually turn toward the United States.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In session at Indianapolis the United Mine Workers acquitted their officials from the charge of trying to conceal a shortage.

The republicans have renominated Representative Brownlow, of the First Tennessee district, for congress.

In a signed statement in a Washington paper a Turkish official intimates that Miss Stone is a voluntary prisoner of the brigands.

In Chicago James J. Hill told the interstate commerce commission the full story of the merger of the northwestern roads and defended the legality of the combination.

In Indianapolis President Mitchell and other national officers were reelected by the United Mine Workers of America.

At St. Louis and other cities in Missouri and southern Illinois earthquake shocks were felt.

Engineers on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad are to receive more pay.

Gov. Durbin has appointed Judge John J. Gillette, of Hammond, judge of the supreme court of Indiana.

John L. Crawford, who had been secretary of the state of Florida since 1881, died at Tallahassee, aged 66 years.

In a "blacklist" case the Ohio supreme court decided that the right of an employer to employ or discharge men cannot be questioned, nor can his motives be considered.

An explosion in a mine near Oskaloosa, Ia., killed 21 men, seriously injured eight others and did property damage of $10,000.

For a three days' visit Admiral Schley and his wife arrived in Chicago.

Memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held in churches of various cities. Collections for the proposed memorial were taken up.

The negro Strother, attendant at the Vista bathhouse, has confessed the murder of Millionaire Cooper at St. Louis, who was slain last Wednesday night while asleep on a cot in the institution.

It is announced that Secretary Root has approved the plans prepared by the Chicago drainage board for enlarging the Chicago river to a width of 200 feet. He authorized the cutting away of the banks wherever necessary.

The death of Gen. Harrison C. Hobart occurred at the soldiers' home at Milwaukee. He was the sole survivor of the band of men who tunneled out of Libby prison and escaped to the union lines during the civil war.

At Savannah, Mo., Mrs. Richardson, on trial for the murder of her husband, has been acquitted.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that a British syndicate has acquired 90 per cent. of the tobacco industry of Cuba.

In London remarkable results attended experiments with electricity in the treatment of consumption.

In the British parliament Balfour denied that any proposals for peace had come from anybody authorized to speak for the Boers.

Lord Kitchener has authorized the enlistment of 1,500 Boers in the British ranks.

Manila residents dispute assertions of Gov. Taft since returning to the United States that the Philippine army can safely be reduced to 15,000 within a year.

St. Paul monastery, on Mount Athos, in Greece, was burned last Thursday night. The prior and nine monks perished and 20 others were seriously injured.

A Brussels correspondent says that Mr. Kruger will probably start on an American tour in April.

Proposed improvements of the Canadian Pacific road costing $20,000,-000 have been approved by the Dominion government.

The Boer leader, Gen. Viljoen, has been captured by the British near Lydenburg.

Money for the ransom of Miss Stone is believed to have been paid.

The emperor's family and German officials are profuse in their welcome to the prince of Wales, but the Berlin public is chilly in its attitude toward the British representative.

LATER NEWS.

Another electric generating plant is to be erected at Niagara, whose ultimate capacity, it is estimated, will reach 200,000 horse-power.

Rear Admiral Schley emphatically declares that he has no intention of entering politics.

Gen. H. C. Hobart, one of the original five who planned and made the famous Ross tunnel and escaped from Libby prison, died at Milwaukee.

Dynamite stored in a temporary structure for use by contractors on the rapid transit tunnel in New York city, exploded. Six men were killed and over 100 injured. Considerable damage was done to adjoining property.

It has been practically decided to place Admiral Dewey at the head of a special commission of three members to be sent to Europe to arouse active interest in the St. Louis fair.

A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, dated the 27th, says the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, has been paid to the brigands, and that the captives are expected to be released immediately.

Fred Tiner, a full-blood Shawnee Indian, alleged to have outraged three Shawnee squaws, was tied to a stake to be burned to death by members of his tribe, men and women. He was first cruelly tortured, his face beaten out of shape, his ears torn nearly off by the squaws, and other horrible tortures were being applied when a deputy United States marshal arrived and placed Tiner in jail at Wewoka, Okla.

An express train on the Southern railroad was held up near Branchville, S. C. The robbers carried away the two safes in the express car. The local safe contained a small amount of booty, but no one knows the contents of the through safe. No mail or baggage was touched and the passengers were not molested.

The Norwegian steamship Daggery, Capt. Simonson, and a crew of 17 men, bound from New York to Mexico with a cargo of coal and railroad iron, stranded two and a half miles south of Gull shoal life saving station, North Carolina. The crew were safely landed.

Twelve persons were injured, one perhaps fatally, by the collision of a street car with a passenger train in Chicago.

James N. Woodford was killed at a country dance near Linkville, Ind. Jealousy was the cause.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Chicago, as recently redistricted, is made up of 35 wards. Philadelphia has 41. New York has 66.

King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus upon Marconi.

Mrs. McKinley has objected to the use of "Hotel McKinley" as the name for a new hotel in Canton, O.

Prominent Spanish politicians fear the coronation of King Alfonso next May will be the signal for a revolution.

Up to the present time Mr. Andrew Carnegie has established 177 libraries in this country at a total cost of $17,-208,000.

England's imports of iron and steel are increasing, while the exports are falling off. British trade papers are alarmed.

Prof. M. L. Washburn, of the Oregon state university, has been elected to succeed the late Otto Lugger as state entomologist of Minnesota.

A farmer and wife living near New York received a legacy of $5,000 from a man whom, as a hungry wanderer, they befriended 16 years ago.

Herbert Bicknese was sent to jail at Fort Wayne, Ind., for contempt of court. He persisted in calling on his wife, who is suing for divorce.

Peter Quinn, aged 25, who inherited a fortune from his father, squandered it in high living and has just died in New York, a homeless wanderer.

As a consequence of artificial propagation the yield of cod in the coastal waters between Maine and New Jersey has in ten years increased 50 per cent.

Mrs. Susan Porter, aged 65, the original of Sunshine in Mary J. Holmes' famous novel of Kentucky life, "Tempest and Sunshine," died at Versailles, Ky.

M. Campbell has been arrested in Noble county, Oklahoma, for cutting timber on school lands. The federal authorities intend to vigorously prosecute such cases.

Dr. G. D. Barney, of Brooklyn, completed an experiment which he declares disproves Prof. Koch's theory that a human being cannot get tuberculosis from cattle.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, the beautiful granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, has decided to retire completely from the social world and devote herself to an artistic and musical career.

SCHLEY CHICAGO'S GUEST.

Splendid and Hearty Greeting Extended to the Rear Admiral by the City.

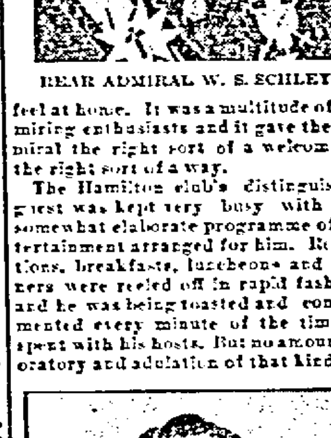
Chicago, Jan. 27.—Somewhere in the neighborhood of 20,000 lusty-voiced Chicagoans did the best they could Saturday to show Rear Admiral Schley what a high place he holds in the hearts of the people of the northwest. When he got off a train in the Grand Central station at 9:30 o'clock he found them on all sides of him, cheering, saluting, hat-waving and noisy, bearing flags, resolutions and addresses of welcome.

As the hero's carriage moved along Jackson boulevard and Michigan avenue to the Auditorium Annex he found thousands more of them exhibiting a similar disposition to make him

REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

feel at home. It was a multitude of admiring enthusiasts and it gave the admiral the right sort of a welcome in the right sort of a way.

The Hamilton club's distinguished guest was kept very busy with the somewhat elaborate programme of entertainment arranged for him. Receptions, breakfasts, luncheons and dinners were reeled off in rapid fashion, and he was being toasted and complimented every minute of the time he spent with his hosts. But no amount of oratory and adulation of that kind can



MRS. W. S. SCHLEY.

give him the satisfaction that he must have felt at the magnificent greeting given him by the people along the streets. It is unequaled in the history of the city.

The leading feature of the evening was the banquet of the Hamilton club. A number of toasts were responded to. Admiral Schley took occasion to express his appreciation of his reception in Chicago, and to declare that he had no aspirations to civil office.

FATAL AND COSTLY FIRE.

Mobile (Ala.) Firms Lose $200,000 and Two Men Are Killed by Conflagration.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 27.—Fire early Saturday morning in the wholesale business district destroyed property to the value of at least $200,000, and caused the death of Richard H. Vidmer, a leading society man of Mobile, and Bat Thomas, a negro laborer, from New Orleans.

Three firemen were injured, two slightly and one painfully. Mr. Vidmer and Thomas were assisting the firemen in subduing the flames and were caught by falling walls. Mr. Vidmer was a prominent Hoo-Hoo and was once vice regent snark for Alabama.

Why California Voted for McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 27.—When the foreign affairs committee of the house Saturday resumed its hearings on the subject of the reenactment of law prohibiting the coming into this country of Chinese, it was informed that if it had not been understood fully by the people of the Pacific coast in the last national campaign that the Chinese would be excluded by a republican administration and by a republican congress, California's electoral vote would have been cast for Mr. Bryan. This statement was made by E. J. Livernash, assistant manager of the San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner. He appeared before the committee in support of the Kahn bill for the exclusion of the Chinese, which, it appeared in the course of his statement, he had a part in preparing.

To Build Shamrock III.

Glasgow, Jan. 27.—As the result of an exhaustive examination of the Shamrock I., the first offer of a contract to build the Shamrock III. will go to the Thorneycrofts. The examination which has just been completed was made with the special object of determining the relative merits of the workmanship of the Shamrock I. and the Shamrock II., and William Fife is so satisfied with the condition of Sir Thomas Lipton's first challenger for the America's cup that he wants the Thorneycrofts to try again on the Shamrock III.

Gold Nugget Worth $10,000.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 27.—A 42-pound gold nugget, worth upward of $10,-000, is reported to have been found in California gulch, one of the tributaries of the famous Alder gulch in Madison county, where gold was first discovered in Montana in 1863. This nugget is said to be the largest of three found at the same time by Thomas Ramon and Joseph Le Febre.

Takes His Father's Place.

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 27.—Gov. Jennings has appointed H. Clay Crawford secretary of state to succeed his father, who died recently.

IN HONOR OF M'KINLEY.

Churches in Various Cities Hold Services in Memory of the Late President.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 27.—At many of the churches of Cleveland special McKinley memorial services were held Sunday. In some of the churches where no special services were held the life of the late president was eulogized by the ministers in preludes to their sermons and by incidental mention. Special collections for the McKinley memorial were also taken at many of the churches.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27.—A majority of the churches in this city united in holding a joint service in memory of the late President McKinley. The service was held at the People's church Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Addresses were made by Gov. Van Sant and others. A collection for the McKinley memorial fund was made.

Milwaukee, Jan. 27.—McKinley memorial services were held in many of the Milwaukee churches Sunday, in all of which high tributes were paid to the memory of the late president. A feature of the services was the advocating by Rev. George H. Ide, pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational church, of another national holiday to commemorate the birth of William McKinley. Collections to the memorial fund were taken up in many of the churches.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—William McKinley's birthday was observed in a number of churches in this city Sunday, and the services were made the occasion for contributions to the fund for a monument to the martyr president to be erected at Canton. The sum secured will not be known until the returns from the churches have been made.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 27.—Memorial services for the late President McKinley were held pretty generally in the churches of the two cities. In most instances the services were deeply impressive, and in all of them the president's favorite hymn was sung.

A NEW PARTY.

Conference at Cincinnati Results in Launching the National Liberty Party.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 27.—The national liberal party was organized here Sunday by representatives from all parts of the country. The preamble to the new constitution, that was adopted, declares for the separation of church and state to the extent of abolishing chaplains in the army and navy, legislative bodies and all public institutions, the taxation of church property and abandonment of Sabbath observances. The national liberal party is the amalgamation for political purposes of free thinkers, and it is more distinctly in politics than the American Secular union. The temporary organization, formed at Buffalo last October, with T. J. Bowles, of Muncie, Ind., as president and W. F. Jamison, of Cincinnati, as secretary, and in charge of the national convention Sunday, but new officers will be elected to-day. The free love element was not admitted into the new organization, but the woman suffragists were admitted.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Gen. Viljoen, Boer Commandant, Made Prisoner by British—Brisk Fight at Frankfort.

London, Jan. 27.—A report sent by Lord Kitchener in Johannesburg tells of the important capture of Gen. B. Viljoen in the neighborhood of Lydenburg, Transvaal Colony, as well as the captures of small parties of Boers elsewhere.

The capture of Viljoen, who was Gen. Botha's most able lieutenant and who has given the British a deal of trouble, has created lively satisfaction in London.

Pretoria, Jan. 27.—Col. Wilson captured 20 Boers near Frankfort, in Orange River Colony, last Saturday. He was preparing at dawn the next day to move away with his captives when a superior force of Boers made a desperate effort to recapture the prisoners. A hot fight ensued, in which all but three of the prisoners escaped and in which a few men were killed or wounded on both sides.

Miss Stone Located.

Djumaia, European Turkey, Jan. 27.—Miss Stone, the captive American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, have been located near Yapyak, in the vicinity of the frontier. The American delegates conducting the negotiations for the release of the captives have arrived at Banisko (about 20 miles southeast of Djumaia), and will pay over the ransom money at once. The infant daughter of Mme. Tsilka has been christened Elenika.

Quietly Received.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 27.—The announcement of the signing of the treaty by which Denmark sells the Danish West Indies to the United States was received quietly. There was no open manifestation, but much anxiety prevails regarding the developments.

Due to an Accident.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Jan. 27.—The dead as the result of the explosion in Lost Creek mine now number 22. Eleven others are severely injured. The coroner's verdict finds no one to blame, declaring the disaster due solely to accident.

Kern Gives Up.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—Edward Kern, the valet who robbed P. G. Theband, of New York, of $50,000 worth of jewelry, left for New York, accompanied by Detective Sergeant Kelly. He admitted his identity in open court and left without further legal fight.

Death of Gen. Hobart.

Milwaukee, Jan. 27.—Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, the last survivor of the Wisconsin constitutional convention and one of the survivors of the original five who planned and made the famous Ross tunnel and by it escaped from Libby prison, died of old age at the hospital at the soldiers' home Saturday night.

Drowned.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 27.—Luke Connolly, while drawing a bucket of water from the river, was pulled under the ice by the current and drowned.

EFFECT OF A BLIZZARD.

Heavy Losses of Cattle Are Reported from Parts of Nebraska—No Lives Lost.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 27.—Predictions made as to probable disastrous effects of the blizzard which raged all day Saturday and Saturday night were partially verified in reports received here from points in Nebraska. What seems a remarkable condition exists in the vicinity of Ogalalla, where the storm was more severe than in any other portion of the state, except the northwest quarter. It was expected that the losses among cattle in that district would be enormous, but authentic reports received from several points in the cattle district affirm that actually no loss was sustained, the cattle finding necessary shelter. Reports from the northwest portion of the state are not so flattering, however, while those from Kimball and Banner counties, the farthermost counties on the west side of the state, indicate that heavy losses have occurred. Bassett, almost the heart of the northwest cattle district, reports severe losses in that vicinity. Bertrand also reports apparently heavy losses. Harrison and Plainview, where heavy losses were anticipated, are like the Ogalalla district, free from suffering. So far no loss of life has been reported as a result of the storm.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 27.—Nebraska suffers from below-zero weather. A stiff north wind blew across the state and intensified the disagreeable temperature. The weather is generally clear and the sun shines. None of the railroad lines are entirely blocked, although on many of the branch lines it was found necessary to use snow plows. Trains from the west are from one to six hours late. Reports from the ranges, where the temperature is said to have fallen to 25 below Saturday night, indicate considerable suffering to stock. Reports from the state indicate a temperature of from eight to sixteen degrees below.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 27.—The weather throughout Kansas is many degrees colder. Clear, calm and very cold is the condition over the entire state. Cattle on the western ranges are suffering, and much loss is likely to ensue unless the situation improves.

Huntington, Ore., Jan. 27.—Grover F. Locke, aged 13, son of S. Locke, a stockman and broker of this place, was frozen to death in the blizzard last Friday evening. His horse refused to face the storm, and young Locke started to travel the remaining distance to his father's ranch on foot. He had gone only a short distance when he fell face downward in the snow. His body was found by a searching party.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The effects of the sudden descent of the cold and the general unsettled climatic conditions in different parts of the country were felt in many ways. Practically all incoming trains arrived away behind schedule time. This was true of those from both the east and west, and many of them were as much as three hours late. As a result, incoming and outgoing mails were considerably delayed, although serious complications were avoided.

The severe cold which has been dwelling for days in the Dakotas, Montana and northwestern states, finally has swooped down upon Chicago. In 18 hours, from six in the morning to midnight, the mercury took a tumble of approximately 35 degrees, making a temperature below the zero mark. From that time on to the early morning it fell more steadily. With the severe cold came a high wind from the northwest.

Sunday night a gale, carrying heavy snow, was raging through Michigan, with a blizzard in the upper peninsula, and the thermometer was dropping rapidly from the straits to Memphis. Illinois escaped the worst of the cold wave, but low and falling temperatures are reported from all over the state.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 27.—Rain, sleet and snow fell throughout Texas, the temperature is the lowest of the season. The snow will prove of inestimable value to the wheat crop.

PERISHED BY FIRE.

Famous Monastery on Mount Athos in Greece, Burned—Ten Monks Lose Their Lives.

London, Jan. 27.—Telegraphing from Vienna, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the newspapers of Athens report that the celebrated St. Paul monastery, on Mount Athos, was burned last Thursday night. The prior and nine monks perished and 20 others were seriously injured. The occupants of the monastery were sleeping when the fire broke out, according to the Athens papers, and the monastery itself was damaged to the extent of $80,000.

Value of Manufactures.

Washington, Jan. 27.—According to statistics collected by the census bureau, the gross value of the products of manufacture in the United States in 1900 was $13,003,127,652, as compared with $9,372,437,252 in 1890, an increase of 38.72 per cent.

May Visit America.

London, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Brussels says in a dispatch that Mr. Kruger has received fresh invitations from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia to visit those cities, and that he will probably start upon an American tour next April.

Gifts for Cooper Union.

New York, Jan. 27.—Ex-Mayor Hewitt and ex-Mayor Cooper and their families have given $600,000 to Cooper Union, and Andrew Carnegie has duplicated his former gift of $300,000, making total recent gifts $900,000.

Retired.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, Saturday closed an active career in the navy extended over a period of 40 years and including service in the war of the rebellion and the Spanish war. He goes on the retired list at his own request.

Judge Edmunds Dead.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Henry Littleton Edmunds, who was judge of the criminal court here for many years, died Saturday from an acute disease of the stomach, after an illness of several months.

The Wrong Number

The telephone girl and the bill clerk, to whom she had promised her heart and hand, were sitting in front of the fireplace talking about the happy days to come when they would be one. From one little detail to another the talk finally drifted to the subject of lighting fires in the morning. On this point the young man was decided. He stated it as his emphatic opinion that it was a wife's place to get up and start the fires and let her poor, hardworking husband rest. After this declaration there was silence for the space of about three quarters of a second. Then the telephone girl thrust out the finger encircled by her engagement ring and murmured sweetly but firmly:

"Ring off, please. You have got connected with the wrong number."—W. G. Jackson, in the Salt Lake Herald.

No Cause for Anxiety.

She—My trousseau is already beginning to show wear.

He (startled)—But we've only been married a month.

She—Now, don't you worry about it at all, dearest. I can make it as good as new for $500 or $600.—Harper's Bazar.

The Modern Play.

"Your friend, the theatrical manager, has gone abroad, I believe."

"Yes, he's off scouring the continent for new attractions."

"Ah! and the American public will get the off-scourings, as usual."—Philadelphia Press.

Gold Counterfeiting.

The gold used in color printing and on mirror and picture frames is only an imitation. It is made from bronze and spelter, and not from the pure gold leaf. There is another article also very much imitated, and that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated family remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, and liver and kidney troubles. Beware of counterfeits when buying. The genuine must have our Private Stamp over the neck of the bottle.

The Birds.

Miss Trill—I love to hear the birds sing.

Jack Downright (warmly)—So do I. They never attempt a piece beyond their ability.—Tit-Bits.

KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM

Or Your Hair Will Fall Out Till You Become Bald.

Modern science has discovered that dandruff is caused by a germ that digs up the scalp in scales, as it burrows down to the roots of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing falling hair, and, ultimately, baldness. After Prof. Unna, of Hamburg, Germany, discovered the dandruff germ, all efforts to find a remedy failed until the great laboratory discovery was made which resulted in Newbro's Herpicide. It alone of all other hair preparations kills the dandruff germ. Without dandruff, hair grows luxuriantly. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Pertly—"Is your wife entertaining this winter?" Smartly—"Not very."—Judge.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Reputation is a bubble hard to blow out, but easily burst.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In the human race the butcher holds the steaks.—Los Angeles Herald.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color silk, wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling.

There is no education like adversity.—Disraeli.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Woman's Periodic Pains.

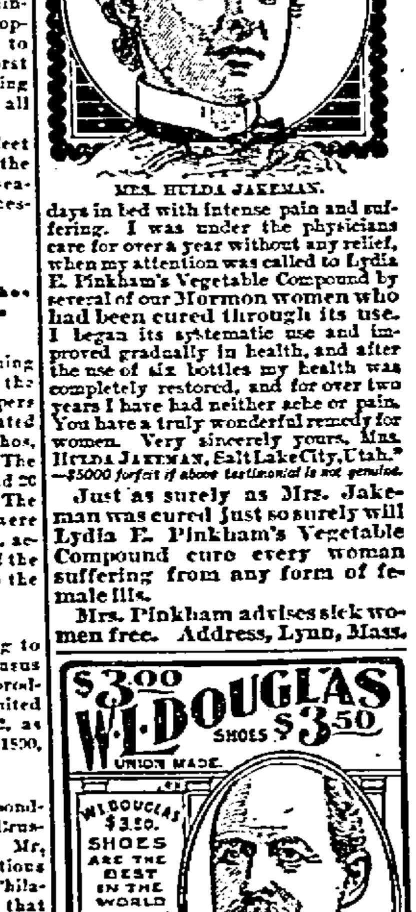
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN.

days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our Mormon women who had been cured through its use. I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN, Salt Lake City, Utah."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Just as surely as Mrs. Jakeman was cured just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.



MARY'S ANSWER

DICK JERRAM presented himself at the office of Carrington Bros. in no very sanguine frame of mind. He still felt that Boer bullet in his right leg and his complexion, as well as his nerves, reminded him of the fever which had brought him near to death's door. Worst of all was the news from Nellerton.

Mary Dudley—his Mary—had inherited £20,000 from her uncle Harold, and—and, if that latter of the rattle-tongue gossip, Miss Brayshaw, to his mother was to be believed, Mary was on the high road to a title. Sir Tarver Brown was very little other than a baronet; but the attraction of a "ladyship" could hardly help tempting even such a girl as sweet Mary Dudley.

The younger member of the firm received Dick with sympathy, but no enthusiasm.

"You don't look fit for an office desk, Mr. Jerram—oh, I beg your pardon, Lieut. Jerram, isn't it, now?" he said, with a sneering laugh.

"I was offered a commission, but I did not feel that I could accept it, sir," said Dick. "I want to take up my work again—for various reasons."

Mr. Ernest Carrington's eyebrows rose and sub-sided.

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Jerram," he said, "but just at present there is no vacancy. We will, of course, give you the first chance—the very first chance that occurs."

"Do you really mean it?" he asked, faintly.

"My dear fellow, you really are not fit for office work just yet. Take a holiday after your trying labors—your noble and—er—patriotic self-sacrifice. I dare say, in a few months, at the most, we can squeeze you in somewhere, though I fear even then we cannot offer you the same salary you received in 1899."

With an effort, Dick pulled himself together, and stood up, like the disciplined soldier he had become.

"Your words are final, sir?" he asked.

"Provisional, Jerram—only provisional. But we can't afford to cheer you with hopes that may not come to fruition. Anything we can do in the way of recommendations, it will give us the utmost pleasure to do. Good heavens! It is the least we could do!"

Dick bowed his head. The smile on his lips was just a little bitter.

"Quite so," he said. "It is something to be grateful for that you are so willing to do the least possible. Good morning."

And then Dick found himself in St. Paul's churchyard, and conscious that the last straw had been piled upon his head.

Mary as good as lost to him—more certainly now than before, anyway—his situation filled up, his health broken, and no one to whom he could honorably look for help in his time of trouble.

He found comfort in the recollection that his mother's own poor little income was sufficient for her well-measured requirements.

"As for me—"

He shrugged his shoulders and tottered down Ludgate hill. On his way he noticed a jeweler's window, with watches and chains and pins and rings of price beneath his eyes—especially rings. And the rings reminded him of what it hurt him most to remember.

He looked at his left hand with the plain but solid gold circlet, set with a tiny diamond, and the words, invisible to his eyes, but pressing his finger: "Forever and forever!"

That was Mary's voucher to him for her lifelong love.

At length he moved again. "Yes, that's what I'll do," he murmured. "Poor girl! One can't blame her. She shall marry him with a free conscience, at all events."

Then once again he whispered:

"As for me—"

At the Kings Arms inn of Nellerton, that evening, Dick took pen and paper and wrote the letter to Mary which was to accompany the returned ring. It was short and to the point:

"Dear Mary: Somehow, though I would like to keep this, I can't do it, and so I bring it back to you; and you mustn't think I mean to be nasty by making it come to you on your birthday. I quite understand that things are changed between us. Wishing you all the happiness life can give you, believe me, sincerely yours always,

"RICHARD JERRAM."

"No drivel in that, I think," he said, with a pang of pride when he had read it and folded it up. The ring was in a little box and the letter was now wrapped round the box. The whole was addressed to Miss Mary Dudley, 2 Devonshire road.

In the darkness he tottered out Devonshire road way. He gazed at the house and the lighted window in Mary's bedroom—gazed and gazed till he felt silly. And then he tottered back and went to bed.

He lay restlessly, now wishing wildly, now dumbly resigned to all things.

Once it occurred to him to wonder what the maid of the inn meant by smiling like that when she gave him his candle and said a gay "good night." But he had far intenser stimulants to thought than that, and the damsel soon drifted away from him.

His most strenuous moments followed the realization that he had been careless enough to leave Mary's packet downstairs on the mantelpiece in the little parlor.

"Shows what I am!" he said, fiercely, as he made an attempt to get up, light a candle and go down for it.

But he found the effort quite appallingly severe, and gave it up.

He dozed deliriously, played with Mary in boy-and-girl fashion, danced with her, had her all to himself in the Brackshaw woods, wooed and won her all over again. Off and on he woke, to gasp and groan and utter exclamations.

For the second time the girl knocked at his door.

"Your hot water, sir!" she cried, and set her ear to listen.

She did not listen long, but hurried downstairs, with word for the master that the gentleman in No. 2 was shouting in the queerest way.

"I think he's ill, sir," she said. "He looked bad last night."

The landlord made no bones about entering Dick's room when he, too, had rapped to no purpose. He gazed at Dick for a few moments, and felt his blood chill a little at Dick's furious cry: "I tell you you are dead, Mary, so don't deny it!" touched Dick's burning forehead, and left him.

"He's in a fever—that's what's the matter with him," he said. "You just go for Mr. Barker, Jane, right away."

"Poor young fellow!" said Jane, eagerly. "That I will, sir."

Moreover, being in love herself, she determined to kill two birds with one stone.

"It's maybe a present for Miss Dudley," she said to herself, and, putting on her hat, carried off Dick's little packet for No. 2 Devonshire road.

"Nurse!"

The darkness had passed from Dick's brain, and having opened his eyes and seen things as they were, though with an imperfect grasp of the facts, he whispered the monosyllable.

The quick rustle of a dress answered him, and the words:

"Yes, my dear boy!"

"You, mother?" said Dick, looking up at the face that was the best and truest object in life for him.

She clasped his hand—a bony shape, loosely laced with skin.

Suddenly the cloud fell from him.

It all came back—wound, fever, the long weeks in hospital, the voyage home in weakness and anxiety as well as hope, the news of Mary's fortune and Sir Tarver Brown, his rebuff in St. Paul's churchyard and his journey to Nellerton.

He groaned in spite of himself, and turned his face to the wall.

"Now, then, dear, let me raise your head."

"What's the use?" he murmured.

It was his one and only flash of peevishness. The next instant he obeyed orders with a smile. It was a dreary smile, yet a smile.

"How I must have worried you, mother!" he said, quietly, as he settled after the tonic. "I suppose this is Nellerton?"

She kissed him as mothers do kiss their grown sons of whom they are very proud.

"Try and sleep again, dear," she said, rather tremulously.

But Mary Dudley and her infidelity—her excusable infidelity—were vivid in his mind. How could he sleep amid such realizations?

"All right," he said, shutting his eyes.

Then a sunny gray mist settled upon his brain, and his surroundings were to him as if they were not. It was not so much sleep as translation of spirit.

"O, Mary, Mary, what shall I do without you?" his lips cried aloud, even while his mind was active in some remoter atmosphere.

"Nothing, dear Dick; you shall not do without me as long as we live, for we will be always together." A hand was laid on his forehead—a little satiny hand, with love warm in all its pores. And instantly Dick opened his eyes.

"Mary!" he gasped.

This time Mary Dudley laid her face by his on the pillow, smiling, and whispered, with her mouth close to his mouth:

"Of course, Dick, who else should it be?"

But it was not until the evening that she was allowed to give him in full measure the only tonic that could be warranted able to make him himself again in spirit and in truth. Then she did not spare him.

"I ought to feel ashamed of you, Dick," she explained; "for, supposing, if only for one second, that I could care anything for my money apart from you? Sir Tarver Brown, indeed! Why, I was just waiting for a sign from you. And I got it—my own ring! O, Dick!"—London Answers.

BEING KIND.

So many bright-hued hopes are vain!
So many years doth Time devour
In fruitless strivings after gain
To serve the pleasures of an hour!
We toil and struggle hard to reach
Some bright ideal good, and blind
To happiness within our reach—
The reflex joy of being kind.

With aspirations pure and high,
For some grand, noble work to do,
To bless our fellows ere we die,
We strive with hearts sincere and true;
Ignoble aims we cannot brook,
Our duties we have well defined,
But 'mid their clamor overlook
The one most weighty—being kind.

If backward o'er our lives we cast
A glance, we see transfigured there
Sweet faces—"plain" in that dim past—
Halo-encircled now, and fair;
"What is this wonder-working power
Which glorified?" we ask, and find
The secret like the scent of flower,
So simply sweet—just being kind.
—Anne H. Woodruff, in N. Y. Weekly.

Peerless.

"Truthfully speaking, sir," began the poor young man, "I think your daughter is without a peer."

"So do I!" snapped the multi-millionaire, "and I shall find one for her at once. You may go, sir."—Philadelphia Record.

A Burst of Generosity.

A man from Dunedin once visited the town of Wellington. An Irish friend insisted upon the visitor staying at his house instead of at a hotel, and kept him there for a month, playing the host in detail, even to treating him to the theaters and other amusements, paying all the cab fares and the rest. When the visitor was returning to Dunedin, the Irishman saw him down to the steamer, and they went into the saloon to have a parting drink.

"What'll you have?" asked the host, continuing his hospitality to the very last.

"Now, look here," said the man from Dunedin, "I'll hae nae mair o' this. Here ye've been keepin' me at yer hoose for a month an' payin' for a' the theaters an' cabs an' drinks—I tell ye I'll stan' nae more o' it. We'll just hae a toss for this one!"—Scotsman.

A New Color.

First Brooklynite—What is this invisible blue I see advertised by the department stores?

Second Brooklynite—The dress of a policeman.—N. Y. Times.

PUZZLE PICTURE.

THIS REPRESENTS A MAN'S NAME. WHAT IS IT?

A TEETH DECAYING JOB.

Men Working in Storage Battery Pits Lay It to Sulphuric Acid Fumes.

Calculated to arouse wonder and perhaps excite the curiosity of the medical and dental professions were it generally known is the fact that the teeth of the men who handle the storage batteries of the Thirty-fourth street crosstown cars rot from the effects of the acid fumes which arise from the batteries as they are charged, while apparently no other ill effects are felt, says the New York Tribune.

Twelve men work in the two pits at the power house in West Forty-second street, in which the storage batteries are taken from the cars, recharged and restored to the cars. The pits are situated between the tracks near the doors at each end of the building through which the cars enter and depart. Each pit has two openings just large enough to permit batteries to be lowered from and raised to the cars through them. As the cars are stopped over the openings, which are exactly the shape of the batteries, the rectangular boxes, their power having been consumed, are released from the fastenings which clutch them to the underbody of the car. They fall through the opening into a framework, traveling on a railway in the pit, and are guided down to the floor of the crane. This powerful machine also carries a freshly charged battery, and when the powerless one has been lowered the fresh one is hoisted into place in the same manner, an automatic clutch holding it in place under the car.

The batteries are charged for one, two or three trips. When the number of trips made by each car in the course of a day is considered it is apparent that the batteries are recharged many times, even in 12 hours. Sulphuric acid and water form the liquid proportions of these batteries, and when they are charged with an electric current they exhale clouds of vapor or fumes which are strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid. It is these fumes, the men say, which cause their teeth to decay rapidly, even in such a short space of time as three months. Save for causing a soreness of the skin, the fumes apparently do them no other harm and have no effect on their lungs, though they cannot help but inhale the acid-charged fumes. Several blowers bring fresh air from the outside, but the fumes are not entirely dispelled. On some days when the wind blows from such a quarter as to force the fumes back, rather than draw them out, the men are obliged to work with cloth over their noses. Yet all the workers in the pit seem satisfied, and say they do not mind the fumes after they have become accustomed to them. Even the men who work over the pits on the outside show decaying teeth and say in that respect that it is just as bad to work over the pit as it is inside it.

ENGLAND'S WEDDING RING.

Symbol Used at Coronation Once Belonged to Edward the Confessor.

"The Wedding Ring of England" is of plain gold, set with a large table ruby, on which the cross of St. George is engraved.

Legend says that this ring belonged to Edward the Confessor, and that he bestowed it on an old beggar who asked an alms of him, he having nothing else at hand at the moment.

Soon afterward, says Lippincott's, two English pilgrims lost their way in the Holy Land and were succored by a "fayre olde man," who on parting said to them: "I am Johan the Evangelyst; and saye ye vnto Edward yovr kyng that I grete him well by the token that he gaff to me, thys rynge, with hys one handes."

Certain it is that James II., when detained by the fishermen of Sheerness on his first attempt to flee the country in 1688, contrived to hide a ring, called "the coronation ring," in his clothing.

This was a favorite ring of Mary, queen of Scots, and was sent by her at her death to James I., finally coming into the possession of George I. through the channels by which he obtained all the remaining papers of the house of Stuart.

At the coronation the archbishop puts the ring on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand, saying: "Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity and of defense of the Catholic faith."

The Shah Almost Omnipotent.

The shah is absolutely ruler within his own dominions and master of the lives and goods of his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent shahs have been able to amass large private fortunes. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, most of it represented by diamonds.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WORTH A PASSING THOUGHT.

Acre originally meant a field of any size.

Meat originally meant any kind of food.

Town originally referred simply to a farmhouse.

Miscreant originally meant an infidel or a renegade.

Libel originally meant a small book or pamphlet.

The advance in wireless telegraphy was the chief scientific event of last year.

WHAT SETTLERS IN SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY HAVE TO SAY.

Formerly from the United States.

Rosthern, July 8th, 1900.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration.

Sir:—We the undersigned settlers in Saskatchewan, Township 43, Range 6, beg to submit the following letter. We came from Springfield, Bonhomme County, S. Dakota, in the spring of 1899, and settled where we now reside. We had considerable crop last year we put in on breaking, and it was very good, and this year 1900 our crop is excellent. Our wheat will yield about twenty bushels to the acre, the oats and barley are also very good, and our potatoes and root crop all that could be desired. We consider this a fine country, and are glad we came, as our prospects could not be better. A poor man will get a start in this country much quicker than in Dakota.

We are yours respectfully,
John H. Schultz, H. A. Coshen, S. Cors, B. H. Dirks, C. D. Unry, P. Unry, A. Ratzlief.

All from South Dakota, U. S. A.

He that thinks he can afford to be negligent is not far from being poor.—Johnson.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE.

It Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight and Very Dark Hair.

The Father of his Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his queue wig. Many now wish the old fashion were in vogue, to conceal thinned hair or baldness. Yet no one need have thin hair nor be bald, if he cure the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff cannot be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a germ disease, and the germ has to be killed. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ—no other hair preparation will. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." There's no cure for dandruff but to kill the germ.

Some people act the hog all their lives, and then don't get much.—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

It's a pity the average man does not lose his tongue when he loses his head.—Chicago Daily News.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

Better to lose your argument than your friend.—Ram's Horn.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Blaming others is the way some people have of praising themselves.—Ram's Horn.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

Flatter the girl and spoil the woman.—Chicago Daily News.

WINTER IS HERE

Bringing With it Catarrhal Diseases of All Kinds---Pe-ru-na Cures.

Miss Maud Palmer, "The Willows," Cataraugi, Ont., is a singer of local note. She writes:

"I acknowledge with thanks the value of Peruna as a splendid remedy in case of a severe cold. Last winter I caught a cold and did not pay the proper attention to it until it got so bad that I could not attend to my regular work. My aunt advised me to try Peruna and I commenced taking it at once. Within three days I found great relief. In ten days I was not entirely well but my system was toned up, and I felt much stronger than I had before. We keep it on hand, and if any member of the family feels sick a dose or two of Peruna is all that is needed to cure."

MISS MAUD PALMER.

Winter is half over. People are continuing to catch colds, and not a house but hears the winter cough. People are trying to get something to cure these troubles which are almost inevitable at this time of the year. It can safely be said that nine-tenths of the people in the United States have a cold some time during the winter. There is one remedy which will prevent colds and cough and cure them with certainty when contracted. This remedy is Peruna. Taken with regularity during the winter months, it will entirely prevent colds, coughs, la grippe, consumption, bronchitis or pneumonia. It will also cure without failure catarrh and recent cases of consumption, and often in advanced stages.

Everybody should have the 64-page book on catarrh and winter diseases which is being sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased at any first-class drug store at $1.00 per bottle.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Knew What Was Coming.

Henpeck—I dread to start home with my wife.

Henly—Why?

"Didn't you hear how sweetly she thanked me when I told her she should not have trumped your ace?"—Ohio State Journal.

To Florida.

Through Pullmans Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Louisiana and Cincinnati to St. Augustine Queen & Crescent Route daily.

Teeth.—"One's teeth require lots of looking after, don't they?" "Yes. Ma mislaid her upper set yesterday and it took us two hours to find them."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Fair Warning.—He (nervously)—"Who is that tramping around overhead?" She—"That's papa. He always gets restless toward morning."—Town and Country.

Where the Difference Lies.

"Wherein lies the difference between photography and courtship?" he asked, softly.

"I don't know," she replied.

"In photography," he explained, "the negative is developed in the dark room, while in courtship that is where the affirmative is developed."

She blushed, but made no answer.

"Let us," he suggested, "proceed to develop an affirmative."

There being no objections, it was so ordered.—Chicago Post.

Queen & Crescent South.

Excellent through service from Cincinnati and the North to New Orleans, Birmingham, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, St. Augustine.

One of the most distressing periods in a woman's life is when she is willing at last to forgive her husband, and he doesn't want her forgiveness.—Atchison Globe.

How many Americans who have traveled through Europe, visited Paris and witnessed there the struggle for existence that goes on daily among students congregated from all parts of the world, would say in a general way to the youth of their land: "Go to Paris to study."

SHOULD OUR STUDENTS GO ABROAD?

By NINA ESTARBROOK, Editor Paris World, Paris.

None, one might almost say, as few are they in comparison to those who would advise against going. This is in a general way. When the individual American knows the individual youth of his land, his ambitions, qualifications and resources, he is very likely to advise a sojourn in Paris as something that will tend toward his advancement.

But why should not the American youth—boy and girl—one and all, be advised to go to Paris or any other place abroad, if their ambition is in the direction of courses that are best taught abroad?

America, with its virgin traditions, and its wild, pure air, has no dismal history to entrance the free fancy of its youth. It has not the shackles of a great armed force to sap its energy and undermine its strength.

ALL THE POWER OF THE RISING MIGHT OF AMERICA IS CONCENERATED IN ONE WORD—EDUCATION.

Education is the watch fire which is burning from every hilltop and guarding every port. And, glory of glories, it is co-education. Just as there is no north and no south, so there is no son and no daughter. It is "our children."

It would not be in keeping with liberal American traditions to discourage these youthful harvesters from going abroad to conquer territory in their own way, and bringing back whatever seems beautiful or good.

How often do we hear the phrase: "There are as good art schools, as good conservatories of music, in America as in Paris."

True, very true, but is the school everything? Is there not something in environment, in association? Take in the line of art. He who would be a great artist should see much of art, should study the world's great masterpieces. These are found in America only in comparatively small numbers, and oftentimes the finest collections are locked up in private houses—THE GREATEST PIECE OF THOUGHTLESS SELFISHNESS THE RICH MAN OF AMERICA COMMITS.

America has not the Luxembourg gardens, the Louvre, no Tuileries gardens in which the ambitious youth may study the art of the world. Until America has these things her boys and girls, ambitious to achieve fame in art, will look to Europe as their Mecca, and the truly ambitious ones will gladly make the sacrifices of personal comfort that are necessary, and will return to their home-land the better for having been away.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

To prove what The Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, will do for YOU, every reader of this paper may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail.

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

Nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation,—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

When the heart is acting badly, have you ever thought that it may be due to kidney trouble, as is often the case?

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

MRS. SCOTT.

DOCTOR AFTER DOCTOR.

"None of Them Suspected that the Cause of My Trouble Was Kidney Disease."

Vinton, Iowa, July 19th, 1901.

In the summer of 1893, I was taken violently ill. My trouble began with pain in my stomach, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. *None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease.* They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed sixty pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother, on a farm. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

MRS. GERTRUDE WARNER SCOTT.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In order that your request for sample bottle may have immediate attention be sure and mention reading this generous offer in this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

JUST THINK OF IT!

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Every farmer his own landlord, no encumbrances, his bank account increasing year by year, land value increasing, stock increasing, splendid climate, excellent schools and churches, low taxation, high prices for cattle and grain, low railway rates, and every possible comfort. This is the condition of the farmer in Western Canada—Province of Manitoba and districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Thousands of Americans are now settled there. Reduced rates on all railways for homeseekers and settlers. New districts are being opened up this year. The new forty-page ATLAS of WESTERN CANADA and all other information sent free to all applicants. F. PEDLEY, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to BENJAMIN DAVIES, 154 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CURRIE, Callahan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. ROGERS, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota; WILLIAM RITCHIE, Grafton, North Dakota; Canadian Government Agents.

CLOVER

Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses. Our northern grown Clover, for vigor, frost and drouth resisting properties, has justly become famous. SUPERIOR CLOVER, bu. $5.90; 100 lbs. $3.85. La Crosse Prime Clover, bu. $5.60; 100 lbs. $9.20

Samples Clover, Timothy and Grasses and great Catalog mailed you for 5c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

HAZARD

There is absolutely no nitro-glycerine in HAZARD SMOKELESS POWDER. It is purely a gun cotton powder, which makes it safe and uniform, second to none in shooting qualities. In fact there are no objectionable features in the powder. Accept no other; if your dealer does not have it, insist that he get it for you.

GUN POWDER

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c 25c 50c All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

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Send for a full and complete explanation of how we make money for our customers absolutely without risk to them.

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Highest references given, and full information furnished. Pollard & Southway, Bloomington, Ill.

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ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

DROPSY

NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE—SUMNER COUNTY, Kan., Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa farms; best in the world; write for list. WELLINGTON LAND CO., Wellington, Kan.

A. N. K.—G 1901

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

ZUNI INDIAN MAGIC.

A PERFORMANCE THAT PUZZLES ALL WHO WITNESS IT.

This Wonderful Feat Rivals the Famous Mango Growing Trick of the Hindoos—Scientists Are Unable to Solve the Mystery.

Nearly everybody has heard of and wondered at the mango growing trick of the Hindoo, by which he makes a seed sprout before the astonished eyes of the European and reach maturity in a very short time.

But few are aware that an equally amazing feat is regularly performed by the Zuni Indians on this continent. Their medicine men at the annual "corn festival" do a stunt of which no satisfactory explanation has ever been advanced. Scientists seeing it have been made, as a cowboy described it, to "look like 30 cents."

Preparation is made for this extraordinary Zuni performance by spreading a large square of clean, yellowish sand on the ground before the southern aperture of the medicine lodge. This sand is carefully smoothed and packed so as to present a firm, level surface.

Around the edges of the sand square are then drawn, by means of a ceremonial arrow, figures representing the Great Spirit, the earth, the sun, the sky and the rain. There are also the symbols for corn and for a bountiful harvest.

The indentations made by the arrow are then filled in with pigments, the clouds and sky with blue, the earth with black and the harvest with chrome yellow. The center of the square is left vacant. When completed, this sand painting is a fine specimen of barbaric art and is far from displeasing to a civilized eye.

When the hour arrives, the officiating medicine man takes his seat in the opening of the lodge facing the sand square. On his right and left, extending out around the square, the chiefs and warriors range themselves according to rank. When all are in position, the medicine man fills the ceremonial pipe with tobacco, lights it and blows one puff of smoke to the east, one to the west, one to the north, one to the south and two to the heavens. He then addresses those assembled, recounting the religious history of the tribe, its wanderings and famine and the benevolence of the Great Spirit in the past. He closes with a prayer for the continuance of fatherly care.

Then he takes a grain of corn from the medicine bag at his waist, thrusts the sacred arrow into the center of the sand square, withdraws it, drops the grain into the opening and carefully smooths down the sand. Resuming his seat, all the assembled chiefs light their pipes and smoke in silence.

If the Great Spirit condescends to answer the prayer of the medicine man, as generally happens, the grain of corn will sprout and send forth a shoot.

After an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes the sand seems disturbed at the spot where the corn was buried. Soon slender light green blades of sprouting corn appear above the surface. The plant rises naturally and rapidly during the day.

By the next sunrise the silk and tassel appear. By noon the ear and stalk have reached full maturity.

Then ripening begins. Finally the blades and husks turn yellow and rattle when they are shaken by the wind. All this, mind you, has been done in thirty-six hours.

On the morning of the second day the corn growing is complete. The medicine man now addresses the watchers, who in company have "watched" the plant grow, for it is never left alone. With appropriate ceremonies he symbolizes the harvest by stripping the ear of its husks.

The corn he places in the medicine bag for future ceremonies, while the stalk is pulled up by the roots and hung over the door of the lodge. The long vigil of the watchers is now ended, and they seek much needed rest and food in order to be ready for the rain dance on the following day.

Every white man witnessing one of these ceremonies is deeply mystified. Above all, he is filled with admiration for the old medicine man. So natural and mysterious has been the process that the spectator feels at times disposed to believe in the presence of some supernatural power.

Yet every sane person knows that this performance has nothing unnatural about it. No white man, however, has discovered the secret. The absence of stage paraphernalia and the crude mechanical knowledge of the Zunis add to the mystery of the whole thing.

Various theories have been advanced in explanation. One is that some shrewd old medicine man discovered by accident some peculiar natural chemical that has the power of forcing the growth of a grain of corn and that this secret has been handed down from one generation of priests to another.

Another favorite explanation is that by great skill the medicine man is able to hypnotize the entire circle of spectators and so produce the result without apparatus of any kind save a yellow stalk of corn from the last harvest.

Others say the feat is accomplished by elaborate machinery concealed in a pit.

But nobody knows exactly.—New York Times.

Plays It Only Once.

"In his time," quoted an actor, "a man plays many parts."

"Yes," admitted the man who had "backed" a show, "and some of them he plays many times, but there's one he never duplicates. He never plays 'angel' but once, for no fellow has the money to repeat it."—Chicago Post.

Midnight Medicine.

She (rather wearily)—It must be lovely to be a man.

He (late stayer)—Why?

She—A man can spend the evening with whom he pleases and not have to entertain anybody that comes along.—New York Weekly.

Glorious Success.

Wife of the Professor—Charles, here is a telegram—an explosion in your laboratory, and the place is wrecked!

Professor—Thank heaven! Then that experiment was a success after all!—New York Times.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

As It Appeared Long Before Betsy Ross Made One.

Few persons have noticed the interesting evolution on our flag of the stripes and stars as depicted in the armory of the Ancients at the top of old Faneuil hall. Most persons are familiar with the story of Mrs. Ross and the making of the first flag of the free. But evidently it was not Mrs. Ross who originated the idea of the stripes.

Down in the armory of the Ancients you will see first the broad red flag with the old English cross in its field. Next a very similar flag, except that the broad red becomes blue, with no red but in the cross itself on the white field. Next the white flag, with its pine tree and "Appeal to Heaven," whence came our own state banner. Then it would appear that the fathers went back again, for the next flag has the red and white longitudinal stripes, but in the field there are the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew worked out in red upon a white ground. The next flag restores the blue to the field. It, too, has the longitudinal red and white stripes and the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, as in the British jack, worked out in red and white upon a blue field. It was not till after that, upon the assertion of independence by the colonies, that Mrs. Ross's flag appeared, and apparently she only substituted for the double crosses the circle of thirteen stars upon the blue field.

The red, white and blue and the red and white stripes were all in the flag generations before Mrs. Ross was born, as the collection of the Ancients demonstrates.—Boston Journal.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The sun is traveling at forty miles a second, about 40,000 times as fast as an express train.

The comet of 1843 was the only one during the last century which could be seen in broad daylight.

The solar orb would appear blue to anybody who should view it outside of this planet's atmosphere.

The shadow of the moon which falls on the earth during an eclipse of the sun is usually about fifty miles in diameter.

The moon enjoys 354½ hours of sunlight at a time and then an equal amount of darkness, making her day equal to 29.53 of our day.

It is a law of science that sound cannot travel through a vacuum. The sound waves require the atmospheric conditions for their vibration.

Stars seem to rise and set, like the sun, on account of the earth's revolution on her axis. They seem to rise four minutes earlier every night, on account of the earth's revolution in her orbit.

Polaris is a triple star. The bright star—the North star—moves about the center of mass itself and a dark companion star in 3 days, 23 hours and 14 minutes. These two stars also move slowly around another dark star in a long period.

The Hand in Health.

Let us shake hands with a man, and we will tell you something about his health. The firm, hearty handshake of a sincere man may be rather rough, so that one is taught he has a grip, but it indicates stamina. While denoting absence of tact and refinement, it points to physical strength. The flabby hand that returns no pressure belongs to the person who has no great strength of body or mind. The quick, nervous handshake of an excitable, nervous temperament, and its opposite, the nerveless, passive one, belong to persons in ill health. The hand that threatens to collapse or give means fear. The feel of the hand called magnetic indicates health and kindness and a desire to help others. In many ways we may decide character by the hand as well as by the brain.—London Doctor.

Amity Between Horses.

When the Duke of Wellington was fighting in Spain, there were two horses which had always drawn the same gun, side by side, in many battles. At last one was killed, and the other, on having his food brought as usual, refused to eat, but turned his head around to look for his old friend, and neighed many times as if to call him. All care was in vain. There were other horses near him, but he would not notice them, and he soon afterward died, not having once tasted food since his former companion was killed.—Our Dumb Animals.

His Reward.

"You remember Bingley, who bought a house on each side of his own dwelling so he could choose his own neighbors?"

"Yes. What of him?"

"Well, he fitted up those houses elegantly and rented them to first class tenants, and they won't associate with him at all because he's merely a landlord."—Chicago Tribune.

Lion and Eagle.

An English paper notes it as a curious fact that although the eagle is the national bird of the United States and therefore deserving of peculiar honor, yet, in point of fact, the bird is nearly always ruthlessly killed when the opportunity offers.

This statement seems to be impressive until it is remembered that whenever they have a chance Englishmen ruthlessly kill the lion, which symbolizes the greatness and power of the British empire.—New York Tribune.

Two Faults.

"You hunt too much," said Louis XV. to the archbishop of Narbonne. "How can you prohibit your curates from hunting if you pass your life in setting them such an example?"

"Sire," said Dillon, "for my curates the chase is a fault; for myself it is the fault of my ancestors."

A Philosopher.

"Pa, what is a philosopher?"

"A philosopher, Jimmy, is a man who thinks he has got through being a fool."—Motherhood.

Warm hearted persons are not the ones who complain that this is a cold, cold world.—National Magazine.

Young folks grow most when they are in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

SAVED BY DUST.

How a Handful of Soldiers Fooled General Early.

"Did I ever tell you how clouds of dust once saved Washington city from what many people believe would have been certain capture at the hands of the Confederates?" asked a member of the old Veterans' Reserve corps, which was on duty at Fort Stevens during the war.

"It was when the Army of Northern Virginia was just outside the Capital City. You may remember that General Early, who was in command of this particular division of the Confederate forces, in writing to refute statements published in northern papers to the effect that he could easily have marched into Washington, said: 'I knew the defenses were weak when I arrived, but my troops were so exhausted from the enforced march that a halt was absolutely necessary, and the next morning I knew, by clouds of dust, that re-enforcements had arrived.'

"That dust, gentlemen, was raised by a few men, not exceeding 100, of the Veteran Reserve corps. The temporary commander of this company, a stout man of medium height, whose name or rank I did not learn, because he wore no blouse or insignia, placed the men in line in the rear of and between Fort Stevens and Fort Slocum. After making a short speech in which he urged every man to do his best he directed us to march down some distance on the grass past Fort Stevens. Once there he told us to break ranks and right about, returning in the middle of the road and kicking up all the dust we possibly could.

We doubled on the line, marching down on the grass and coming back in the dusty road. It was a dry season, and we all had on broad soled shoes. We made the dust fly, I tell you, and it is no wonder General Early thought re-enforcements by the thousands had come to the relief of the handful on duty at the forts."—Washington Star.

LADIES AT DINNER.

From the Position of Carver to the Principal Seat.

The presence of ladies at dinner was brought about by necessity more than by the gallantry due to their sex. Servers and henchmen were superseded by lady carvers, who worked at a side table. In Elizabethan times at private dinners it became usual to place the principal joints and grand pieces at the upper end of the table, above the salt, so the chief guests could see the joints and secure choice helpings. We have something of this kind in the habit which prevails at restaurants of first showing the game, poultry, etc., to the diners before carving. The place which came to the fair sex from necessity was soon claimed by them as their right, and they passed from the menial position of carver to the occupiers of the principal seat. The lady had helpers who deemed it an honor to serve her in their turn.

In this duty of semiprofessional carver lies one of the first causes of the paper frills for legs of mutton, etc., for it was used in every case where the operator had to grasp some tangible part of the joint with the left hand. In 1673 a grand dame suggested that it would appear "more comely and decent to use a fork," this in spite of existing prejudice.

It was at this time, too, that travelers from Holland introduced into England the fashion of seating men and women alternately, the adoption of which put an end to lady carvers. Then the author of "The Cook's Oracle" suggested that joints and large birds should be carved before they came to table, thus starting the now prevailing fashion of carving at the side table.

Gifted With No Fatal Power.

Some months ago the father of a young man who had recently entered the married state had occasion to dispatch his faithful but somewhat outspoken old servant to his son's residence.

When he returned, eager to learn the old man's opinion of the lady, he asked:

"Well, you saw the bride, Thomas?"

"Yigh; Aw seed her."

"She's a very rich lady, Thomas."

"Yigh; so she is. Aw've yer."

"Well, then, what's your own private opinion, Thomas, eh?"

"Aw think she's a reyt bonny wench to tawk to as weel as bein' rich and eliver; but, maister, iv beauty's a sin she wain't ha' that to answer fur?"—London Spare Moments.

Product of the Clove Tree.

The limbs of the clove tree being very brittle, a peculiar four sided ladder is used. As fast as the buds are collected they are spread in the sun until they assume a brownish color, when they are put into the storehouse ready for market. A ten-year-old plantation should produce twenty pounds of cloves to a tree. Trees of twenty years frequently produce upward of 100 pounds each.

Wall Street Methods.

City Nephew—Where is uncle this morning?

His Aunt—He's out in the barn watering the stock.

City Nephew—I'll go out and help him. I learned all about that in the broker's office where I work.—New York Herald.

Reasonable.

Happy Hogan—Say, Birdie, didn't yer never have yer picture taken?

Birdie Blinks—Picture nothin'.

Happy Hogan—Never have de price?

Birdie Blinks—Course I had de price, but I never had de nerve.—Judge.

Why She Complains.

"She finds fault with her husband's salary, they say."

"Yes; she says it isn't like her father used to make."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Looked the Part.

"Is Squigrs a camera fiend?"

"I don't know, but he certainly looked like it in the first snap shot his wife took of him."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Few men ever reach the top, probably because the top grows away from the average man as fast as he climbs.—Chicago News.

Be always beginning. Never think that you can relax or that you have attained the end. If we think ourselves more than beginners, it is a sign that we have hardly yet begun.

SHAMROCK SALOON,
(Opposite Arlington Hotel)
F. M. DUFFY, Proprietor.
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Fabst Famous Draught Beer and Bottled Goods. Try the Famous Soups, fresh every night.
CHICKEN SOUP every Saturday night.

THE OWL SALOON,
COFFEY & KEARNS, Prop's.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
LUNCH ROOM IN CONNECTION.
Meals at All Hours.
215 Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

FINE
Wines, Liquors, Cigars
A Specialty of the Celebrated
FATHER TIME RYE.
I. DUFRAIN & SON.
Corner of Brown and Eires Streets.

Hotel Hilber,
MAX OSTROWSKI, Prop.
Rates: $1.00 Per Day; $4.00 Per Week.
FIRST-CLASS BAR IN CONNECTION
AND LARGE BARN.
Opposite Postoffice, RHINELANDER, WIS.

DON'T BE FOOLED!
Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

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GEM BARBER SHOP
H. L. JEWETT, Prop.
I make it a point to satisfy my patrons. My workmen are the best in the city. Call and see me. Shop on Davenport Street, next to First National Bank.

THE CENTRAL
BARBER SHOP
GEO. DUSEL, Proprietor.
Only First-Class Workmen Employed.
Hilber House Block.

J. R. McDONALD,
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.
WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.
Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

If you don't care what you smoke
Buy Any Old Cigar.
If you want a good smoke, buy one of
"THE MOOSE"
Cigars. It will fill the bill with you every time. Made by
George B. Thomas.
If your dealer doesn't handle them tell him to get some.

Hats Regardless of Cost
For the next thirty days we will sell, regardless of cost, our entire line of
FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
We have some rare specimens of hand-painted Haviland China, which make most acceptable birthday presents or prizes for card parties. The pieces are simply handsome and to see them is to admire.
Special attention given out-of-town orders.
MRS. N. A. BELL

HOTEL ALPINE,
Jas. McGowan, Prop.
Rates, $1.00 PER DAY.
First-Class Accommodations.
One Block north of North-Western Depot, Rhinelander.

J. A. WHITING,
VETERINARY SURGEON
And DENTIST.
Office at Joslin & Chase's Livery.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Christ. Roepcke.
MANUFACTURER OF
Heavy and Light Harness,
Prices from $22 to $35, strictly hand made.
MACHINE MADE HARNESS FOR A LITTLE OF NOTHING.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
DAVENPORT STREET.

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HOME GROWN FRUIT
TREES.
Shrubs of all kinds,
Live Strawberry Plants,
Seed Corn,
Seed Potatoes,
Seed Oats,
All the New Varieties.
Call or write to
T. STARKS,
Rhinelander, Wis.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

Cumulative Evidence
A proof of merit in any article is the amount of free advertising it receives. The universal success of Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, is largely due to one person's telling another of the benefits derived from its use. It is sold in almost every city and town in the United States. Its purity and efficacy have given it the immense popularity it has attained. It is indorsed by thousands of physicians and patients. It makes strength. It gives vigor and health when every avenue of hope seems to be closed.
When you ask for Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, do not be led into buying something else. Many imitations have recently appeared. Remember that Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, was the only malt preparation declared perfect by the judges at the World's Fair, and alone marked with 100 points of perfection. The way to obtain the greatest amount of benefit for the least amount of money is to have your druggist deliver you a dozen bottles at a time.

Sold by A. F. SCHLIESMANN, Agent.

D. Hammel & Co.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
HORSES
Heavy Draught Horses a Specialty.

Cutters, Logging Sleighs, Blankets,
HARNESS.
Easy Terms and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Sales Barn and Warerooms, Corner Brown and King Streets,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

FOR A FRIEND
you can find no better than Rhinelander beer. It's good beer, real lager beer, none better. We take special care to make it that way. It's handy to have it in the house. We deliver it to you just as good as we make it. We take special care with the bottling. $1.00 for 18 pints or 12 quarts in a case, delivered.
Rhinelander Brewing Co.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

BUY UP-TO-DATE
TAILOR-MADE GOODS.
A. C. DANIELSON,
TAILOR,
has the finest line of cloths ever shown in Rhinelander, and guarantee to patrons the very best of workmanship and service.
PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.
208 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS.

BIG JO FLOUR.
We handle the above brand of flour and guarantee it to be as good as any flour put on the market.
MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEES.
In the above line we carry the very best products of the Indies. A trial will convince the most skeptical of their excellence.
CALL HERE FOR GROCERIES.
We want your patronage and will try to merit and hold it by honest and legitimate dealing, if given an opportunity.
J. N. WHITE

"My Life Was Spoiled
lady, sail the traveler, "by my wife's cooking."
"Was it so bad, my poor man?"
"No lady, it was so good; so good that my friends ate me out of house and home. My wife bought only the RICHELIEU BRAND of PURE FOOD GOODS." Remember
RICHELIEU BEETS,
they were so juicy, so tempting, so sweet, and such a delicate flavor, so delicately seasoned and appetizingly prepared, and so cheap.
20 CENTS PER CAN.
Try them, lady, and you will like them. Coming down the avenue, I saw a grocer's window piled full of RICHELIEU CANNED BEETS, it was at
E. C. VESSEY.
BUTTER and EGGS RECEIVED DAILY from the BARRON FARMERS

CALL HERE
—FOR—
HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have a new line, bought to sell, bought to give satisfaction to our patrons. A line we can dispose of at low prices and at the same time give full value for money received.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS.
CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, ETC.
W. H. GILLIGAN, JR.

5,800 ACRES OF FARM LANDS
In Towns 37 and 38, Ranges 9 and 10, from 3 to 12 miles from Rhinelander,
FOR SALE
At from $1.00 to $3.00 per acre.
This is perfect. This is the first time these lands have been put in the market.
Call on, or write to
PAUL BROWNE, Rhinelander, Wis.

BITS OF LOCAL GOSSIP

City and County Happenings.

For prices and style call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

Bifocal lenses at the Store of Segerstrom, the optician.

The large bar of Ivory soap for 7c at the Package Store.

Samuel Kenston was a visitor at Hazelhurst last week.

Dan Graham was over from Eagle River Thursday and Friday.

L. H. Wheeler was over from Hazelhurst Tuesday on business.

Paul Browne was a business visitor at Pelican Lake last Thursday.

A. C. Dankelson was a business visitor at Tomahawk Lake Saturday.

Mrs. B. F. Jilson of Mexico was in the city the fore part of the week on business.

James Hazelton, of Star Lake, was in the city Friday and Saturday on business.

Mrs. M. Langdon is ill this week suffering with a severe attack of tonsilitis.

Hugo Faust spent Sunday with his brother at Cutright & Russell's camp near Lenox.

Dr. F. A. Winneman of Hazelhurst transacted business in this city the first of the week.

FOR RENT.—Pitt Pray house, next to Will Stevens residence. Inquire of H. Lewis. d26-tf

J. J. Reardon visited points up the Northwestern line last Saturday on a land looking trip.

George Burns visited at Cutright & Russell's camp near Pratt Junction, the fore part of the week.

George Stevens looked after the logging interests of Cutright & Russell near Pratt Junction Saturday.

Green mixed 4 foot wood for sale. Quantities to suit purchaser at $2.50 per cord. Inquire at this office. j2-tf

Sam Shaw was over from Crandon the fore part of the week transacting business and renewing acquaintance.

Chas Morrill was down from Woodruff & Maguire's camp near Three Lakes the latter part of the week.

Miss Jessie Lem departed Tuesday for Three Lakes, where she will remain for a few days the guest of relatives.

FOR SALE.—Good house and lot on north side for sale at a big bargain if taken at once. Inquire of W. W. Carr. j2-tf.

Mrs. A. E. Donaldson gave a dinner the first of the week. Ten covers were laid and the occasion was one much enjoyed.

Mike Langdon departed the first of the week on an extended business trip through eastern Michigan and northern Wisconsin.

Nick Gayhart and Albert Briggs departed for Memphis, Tenn., Sunday night. The boys will enter the employ of the Wabash Screen Door Company.

James Pazmore of Mellen was in the city on business the first of the week. Mr. Pazmore says that Mellen now supports and publishes a weekly newspaper.

Leander Choate and Thomas Daily of Oshkosh were in the city this week to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

George Winkley of Munising, Mich., spent Monday in this city on business. He departed Tuesday morning over the "Soo" for Merrill, where he will enjoy a short visit with relatives.

John Hanson returned last week from Sumpter, Alabama, where he has been employed for the past three months in the sawmill there. He was formerly a lumber grader in the mills of this city.

What would you think of your grocery man if he sold you sand for sugar? What do you think of a druggist who offers you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.

Fred Ricker, who has been scaling for Cutright & Russell in their camp near Pelican Lake, came up Tuesday and left Wednesday for State Line, where he will put in the balance of the winter scaling for G. S. Kelley.

W. E. Fessenden and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, who came to them last Thursday. The little tot tipped the scales at ten and one-half pounds and is the pride and joy of the happy father and mother.

The young girls of the Norwegian church on the north side have reorganized their sewing society and meet every two weeks. The girls fashion small articles in common use for a bazaar which will be held sometime in the near future.

A number of the young people of the north side assembled at the home of Theodore Johnson last Saturday evening and spent an enjoyable evening with the family. Games and pastimes were the order and a pleasant time is reported by all.

The annual statistical number of The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, of Minneapolis, the leading trades journal of the Northwest, contained an excellent half-tone portrait of our congressman, W. E. Brown, as president of the Wisconsin Valley Lumberman's Ass'n, together with a brief mention regarding his abilities as a representative in congress and as the head of the great association.

J. P. Hanson & Co., the leading clothiers in Rhinelander.

The 80c English Breakfast tea for 60c at the Package Store.

T. J. Owen was a business visitor at Eagle River last week.

J. N. Keeble has been on the sick list during the past week.

R. K. Porter, of Tomahawk Lake, was a business visitor in the city last week.

D. G. Tompkins, the genial "Soo" agent, spent Sunday in Minneapolis, on business.

Dr. Ellis, of Phillips, was in the city on business Friday. In the evening he attended the dancing party.

Mrs. P. R. Doyle and little son Lloyd, of this city, visited at the home of Mrs. Doyle's sister in Tomahawk last week.

Mrs. D. R. Thompson has fully recovered from her recent attack of scarlet fever, and is able to be among her friends again.

The children of Jno. Swedberg and daughter of Martin Berg, who have been ill with scarlet fever for the past two weeks, have recovered.

L. Balliet and James Barringer have departed for Roendle, Ia., at which point they will be employed in Cutright & Russell's new sawmill.

R. Bastian returned to his home in Woodruff the latter part of last week, after enjoying a week's visit with friends and relatives in this city.

John Reardon was up in the Tomahawk Lake country the first part of the week looking over land. He was accompanied by Prescott Calkins.

Martin Lally was down from the north for an over-Sunday visit with his family. Martin is scaling in O'Day & Daily's camp near Manitowish, for the Flambeau Lumber Co.

John Didier, of the Rhinelander Iron Co., returned with a crew of workmen from State Line Tuesday, where he finished building a mill for Mather Bros. John left everything in fine shape.

John Weber, of Marshfield, was in the city Friday in search of employment. Mr. Weber is a machinist by trade, but was unable to find work in this line. He departed for Marshfield, Saturday.

Bert Prior and family were up from Monico Sunday and spent the day in the city at the home of Bert's mother, Mrs. C. A. Prior. Bert is employed as operator for the Northwestern road at Monico.

What you doin' neighbor? Helping Bill. What's Bill doin'? Helping Mandy? What's Mandy doin'? Helping Mother. What's mother doin'? Taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Sensible family. J. J. Reardon.

At Antigo recently occurred the marriage of Daniel Corbett to Miss Mary Hussond. Both were formerly residents of this city and are well and favorably known here. Their many friends in this city extend their congratulations.

Owing to the failure of the furnace to work in the M. E. church Sunday morning the pastor and congregation paid the Congregational church across the way a visit. Rev. Wilson's subject for the sermon was "Types of Religion in Rhinelander."

Miss Gertrude DeReamer, first assistant in the High school, was called to Fond du Lac Friday night by a telegram announcing the death of her grandmother. The funeral was held at Fond du Lac Sunday, Miss DeReamer returning to this city Monday morning.

Sidetracked, the comedy so well-known throughout the country, will be again presented here in the near future. The company is that of Jule Walters, who stars in the cast as the tramp. His brother Elmer, has been here with the production, but cannot carry on the leading part with Jule.

Jack Henry was down from Harrigan Bros' camps at Manitowish Sunday, for a visit with his family. Jack has been scaling for Harrigan Bros. for months and is one of the most handy men in the county with the measuring stick. He will hereafter look after the entire cut of Harrigan Bros. in the Lac du Flambeau neighborhood.

Brown Bros. lost a quantity of fresh beef recently in a rather unusual manner. A number of cattle had been killed and the sides of beef were hung up in one of their buildings. Inadvertently several of the sides were hung underneath a shelf, upon which stood a large can of Paris green. The can was upset in some manner and its contents sprinkled over the fresh meat, rendering worthless 1,250 pounds of it.

Ladies Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post will be sent for a full year for $2.00. Either will be mailed to any address for $1.00. Youths Companion new subscription $1.75. Will duplicate any combination offer advertised in the magazine for the year of 1902. You can secure subscription to any magazine or paper at regular subscription rates by applying to the News department at C. D. Bronson's. d26-tf

James and Frank Hiles, of Dexterville, accompanied by Byron Tarbox, of the same neighborhood, were in the city Saturday on their way home from a short trip in the woods in Vilas county where they have been looking over a tract of hardwood lands. The Hiles boys report the timber nearly exhausted on the Yellow river, where their manufacturing plants are located, and that they are casting about for a new location.

Try the dried fruits at the Package Store.

E. J. Slossen was a St. Paul visitor Sunday.

Arm & Hammer Soda 6c at the Package Store.

W. Pratt was up from Monico Tuesday on business.

B. F. Jillson was up from Monico Saturday on business.

Oliver Rogers was an over Sunday visitor at Eagle River.

Pat Griffen, of Merrill, was a Tuesday visitor in this city.

James Lawler, of Eagle River, was a business visitor Monday.

Gustave Klauss, of Three Lakes was a city visitor Monday.

Peter Clausen, of Merrill, transacted business in the city Monday.

John Woodbeck, of Minocqua, transacted business in the city Monday.

F. Maloney, of Ashland, transacted business in the city the first of the week.

A. H. Thompson, of Hurley, was an over Sunday visitor in Rhinelander.

Alfred Morgan was over from Eagle River the first of the week on business.

Charles Frank was over from the Vilas county metropolis the fore part of the week.

Rev. DeJung held services in the German Lutheran church at Eagle River Sunday.

Mrs. Stewart Langill, of Eagle River, visited her parents in this city the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Jas. Fudge and Miss Thersea Spath of Tomahawk Lake were visitors in the city the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Freeman returned to her home in this city the latter part of last week, after a short visit at Lac du Flambeau.

Mrs. Thomas Gray of Tomahawk Lake visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Harper, in this city a few days last week.

The Swedish Lutheran Society will give a necktie social at the Scandinavian hall next Saturday night, to which all are invited.

Mrs. Sara Osborne will entertain the Baptist ladies aid society at a "coffee" Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 at her home. All are invited.

Martin Johnson was down from Lac du Flambeau yesterday. He has held the position of foreman in the yards of the Flambeau Lumber company for several months.

Let us speak of man as we find him,
And censure only what we can see,
Remembering that no one can be
perfect,
Unless he uses Rocky Mountain Tea.
J. J. Reardon.

Frank Robbins departed Monday night for Crapo, Mich., having been called there by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father. The old gentleman is eighty-three years of age and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery.

The many young friends of Miss Ruby Moyer were very pleasantly entertained by her at her home last Friday evening. Games of all kinds served to make the evening one of merriment and continuous enjoyment. Refreshments were served.

Robert Langdon was over from Crandon the fore part of the week on business and to enjoy a visit at his home in this city. Robert is manager of one of the neatest little jewelry stores in Forest county. He reports trade as excellent, and enjoys a most literal patronage.

Invitations are out for a reception, concert and dance to be given by Dr. and Mrs. T. B. McIndoe and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harrigan at the armory Tuesday evening. The Arion orchestra, of Oshkosh, will furnish music for the occasion, which promises to be one of the most elaborate events given here in years.

Mrs. G. P. Alexander entertained a number of her lady friends Tuesday afternoon at her home, in honor of Mrs. Ben Innes, who is soon to leave for the south. Games and pastimes were indulged in and refreshments served. During the afternoon music was enjoyed, a phonograph of late improved pattern being in an adjoining room.

Henry Lafreniere, of Ashland, a timber land agent, was in the city last week on business connected with the school lands of Oregon. Mr. Lafreniere has extensive interests there and succeeded in interesting some of our local investors in his projects. The gentleman held the office of city treasurer at Ashland for several years.

John O'Connor, of Ozema, was in the city Tuesday on his way home from a short timber cruise in Florida. Mr. O'Connor is a prominent citizen of Price county and a man well-known to the lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin. Previous to his visit in Florida, Mr. O'Connor spent several months in Louisiana and Arkansas in the interests of the Menasha Woodenware company. He departed for his home in Ozema Wednesday morning.

Mrs. John Ross died early yesterday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Adam Kramer, in the Broulette block, after weeks of intense suffering with dropsy. The deceased has resided here for three years and was sixty-six years of age. Her husband, John Ross, is a teamster by occupation. The funeral will occur Saturday morning from St. Mary's Catholic church at ten o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Catholic cemetery.

Spices 25c per pound at the Package Store

Charles Worth visited in Antigo last week.

Best Mocha and Java coffee at the Package Store.

James Russell, of Elmhurst, was in the city a few days last week.

Jake Doering, of Phillips, transacted business in the city last Friday.

Fred Felch, of Pratt Junction, was a business visitor in this city, Friday.

Fred Baxter, of Munising, Mich., transacted business in the city Saturday.

Judge S. H. Alban returned Thursday from a short business trip to Wausau.

Frank Wille and wife, of Brantwood, were city visitors Friday. They were here doing shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne returned the latter portion of the week from a three days' visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Howard Robbins departed Monday, for Ashland, and will spend a few days there the guest of friends and on business.

Mark Raymond visited lumber camps south on the Northwestern road the latter part of the week, selling hospital tickets.

Ed. Forbes returned the latter portion of the week, from a short trip to Escanaba and other Michigan points in that vicinity.

C. B. Nye departed for Medford the last of the week, after a few days' visit in this city on business connected with the Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Co.

Arthur Rickard departed the latter portion of the week for Morris, at which place he will spend the remainder of the winter working in the Veneer factory.

Don't think that we are charging exhorbitant prices for knowledge. Perfect work is guaranteed at reasonable prices.

J. SEGERSTROM, Optician.

Mrs. W. H. Howard left Sunday night for Memphis, Tenn., where she will join her husband, who has been there for the past two months in the employ of the Wabash Screen Door company.

Walter Bates, who for the past five months has been employed setting up pins in Lawlis' bowling alley, resigned his position the latter part of last week. Elmer Cope now fills his place.

Miss Eliza Rheanme, of St. Peter, Minn., who has been a guest at the home of her cousin, Tony Rheaume, departed for the town of Newbold Sunday and will spend a few days with her cousin, George Broch before returning to her home in St. Peter.

Jonas Radcliffe was down from Minocqua Saturday on business. Jonas is soon to sever his connection with the Minocqua bachelors. He will take unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Emma J. Buchanan, a pretty and talented young lady of Minocqua. The many friends of Jonas in this city offer their congratulations.

Thos. Bartlett, who is scaling for the Stevens Lumber company in Jim McDonald's camp near Lenox, on the Pelican-Crandon branch of the Northwestern road, was in town Saturday to spend Sunday with his family. He reports 2,000,000 banked in the camp now and prospects favorable for as many more before the snow is gone. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Ray Dawson, the hustling young bootblack, informs a New North representative that he will erect in the spring, a large "shine" stand, to be located in the central part of the city, with an up-to-date outfit that will cost close to seventy-five dollars. He will employ two "shiners" to help him in the trade, and will carry a fine assortment of cigars and fruit as a side line. Ray has a keen eye for business, and at present enjoys a steady patronage about the city.

About twenty of the city's young people, taking advantage of the excellent sleighing formed a party and drove to Kirk's cottage at Pine lake last Friday evening. At the cottage the floor was cleared for dancing, which pastime was enjoyed until the "wee sma' hours", music being furnished by the musical members of the party. A supper was served at the midnight hour. A most pleasant time is the verdict of all who were present.

A representative of the New North visited the plant of the Wisconsin Veneer company the fore part of the week to learn the business situation there. At present, while the plant has enough material to keep it in operation, there is nevertheless a scarcity of logs due to the fact that it is next to impossible to find cars to transport them to this city, most of them being at points west on the "Soo" road. The new toothpick machines which were recently installed, have not as yet began operations, but will start in a short time. The first run of these machines will be largely in the shape of a test. Mr. Dayton, the manager has one of the machines in his office. They are not large and present an odd appearance, small wheels and cogs being numerous, a revolving knife cutting the picks. Each machine has a capacity of 120 picks a minute, its working being very much on the lightning order. There are in the United States at present only five concerns manufacturing toothpicks. A trust known as the Colonial Toothpick company control the output of picks in the United States. The Veneer company does not belong to the trust.

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store

BARGAINS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

We are clea[ring] winter stocks, a[nd] are the greatest People from all ing by the splen[did] ary Clearing Sal[e] city has respond[ed] sweeping cleari[ng]

Men's Department.

Fancy Mackinaw Jackets, assorted colors. Regular price, $2.25	1.89
Heavy one buckle arctics, values $1.50	1.00
Sheepskin Moccasins to wear in rubbers	60c
Woolen socks, winter weight, gray or white, worth 40 cents. Pair	25c
Fine finished, best manufacture, horse hide mitts, $1.25 value	98c
Heavy warm lined Asbestos calfskin mitts	62c

Camp Blankets, heavy
Camp Blankets, large
Blankets closing at

Camp Quilts, full size as

DEPARTMENTS SALES

Dress Goods, Silks, Domestics, Underwear, Hosiery, Furs,

Cloaks and Jackets, Skirts, Corsets, Gloves and Mittens, Linens, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Caps, Blankets.

Get Hold of One of OUR CLEARING SALE CIRCULARS.

Study our ads. They surely save money.

It Turned His Head.

Jack Winston—I hear you have discharged your man, Cholly.

Cholly Chumpleigh—Yes. Had to, don'cher know. Somebody mistook him for me, y'know, and it

Little Charles Dunn is sick with scarlet fever.

Herman Zander is seriously ill with scarlet fever.

Try the triple strength extracts at the Package Store.

Bakers chocolate 35c a pound at the Package Store.

Henry Mather of Prentice was in the city yesterday on business.

Will Garland was in from camp over Sunday and spent the day at his home in this city.

George Courter was over from Clifford yesterday shaking hands with his many friends.

John Godkin of Bay City, Mich., has been in the city the past week looking after his lumber interests.

George Burns has accepted a position with Cutright & Russell as scaler in their camp near Pratt Junction.

William Melody, of Kaukauna, visited in this city with his brother, Thomas the latter part of last week.

Richard Lilly, of Antigo, has accepted a position as fireman on the Northwestern switch engine in this city.

J. Segerstrom, the graduate optician, is prepared to fit, grind and adjust glasses to correct all defects of vision.

Miss Mayme Daniels returned to her home in Warren Thursday, after a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives in this city.

Miss Nellie Plugh departed Wednesday morning for Oshkosh, at which city she will take a course in the Williams' business college.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Phelps, of Jeffris, were in the city shopping and visiting their daughter, Mrs. Emma Reed, the latter part of last week.

Perry Munger, of Janesville, one of the genial "knights of the grip" who travels in the Badger state, was in the city Wednesday drumming up trade among our merchants.

Roy Herran of Morris was in the city Tuesday on his way home from an extended business trip in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. Herran was once a resident of this city and has a number of friends here who were glad to renew acquaintance.

New finger balls were received at the bowling alleys last week for use by the ladies. They are made of lignum vitae wood, are 8 and 7½ inches in diameter and are heavy enough to satisfy the well muscled members of the fair sex who take kindly to the bowling game.

Mrs. E. J. Slossen very pleasantly entertained the members of the H. T. cinch club at her home on Anderson street last Saturday evening. Card playing was the chief enjoyment of the evening. At a late hour refreshments were served by the hostess, after which the guests departed for their respective homes. A most enjoyable time was had by all present.

A number of choice musical selections have been floating around in the Fuller House neighborhood this week. The latest piano selections are rendered, the general impression being to the listener that an expert of no ordinary type is touching the ivory keys. The harmony however, comes from a pianola, a modern attachment which is attached to a piano and which can be operated by anyone.

"Sport," the big dog belonging to Fred. Coon, which had been missing for some time, was located Sunday in a yard in the Sixth Ward. The dog was dead and its body was partly covered with snow. A bullet hole in the animal's back accounted for its death. Fred. liked the dog pretty well, as did also Mrs. Coon, and his abrupt end, when mentioned in the presence of either, causes a flush of something very much akin to rage to appear. Dr. McIndoe's dog "Mack" is also missing and if he is not found there will be more dark visaged people here. This indiscriminate killing of animals does not suit the mass of people. There would be considerable satisfaction in knowing who is so handy with the dog-killing gun here.

Lee Abott has accepted a position in the John Hein Lbr. Co's. store at Tony.

Howard Hewitt of Armstrong Creek spent yesterday in the city on business.

Will Garland is bookkeeping at Cutright & Russell's camp near Pratt Junction.

Miss Orpha Egloff is visiting at the home of Mrs. Aug. Nagle in Pelican Lake this week.

Jas. Donnelly came over from Three Lakes Tuesday to attend the county board meeting.

Joe Bertrand spent Sunday in this city. Joe is employed at Three Lakes in Gilkey & Anson's camp.

Alex. Coblen was over from Three Lakes Sunday, and spent the day visiting his many friends here. Alex. superintends the logging interests of Gilkey & Anson at Three Lakes.

Jack Rogers departed Wednesday morning for Milwaukee, where he will make his future residence. During Jack's residence in this city he has gained a large number of friends who regret his departure.

The revival services at the Methodist church, which have been discontinued during the past week, will be held again during the coming week, commencing Sunday evening, under the pastor's direction.

The subject of the morning service at the M. E. church next Sunday will be "God's Complete Answer to Man's Utmost Need." That of the evening service will be "The Blind Man's Opportunity." All are cordially invited to attend. Rev. Wiltsie, pastor.

The Elk Party.

The dancing party to be given by the local Elk lodge Friday evening, Feb. 7, promises to be the largest attended affair of the kind ever held here. The committees in charge of the dance are sparing no pains to make the party the banner event of the season and will see to it that those in attendance from neighboring cities are properly entertained. The dance will take place in the Armory, which will be fitted for the occasion with lights and decorations in keeping with an affair of the kind given under Elk auspices. A banquet will be given in connection with the dance, in the dining hall of the Armory. The floor will be scraped and put in the very best condition. The Rhinelander orchestra will furnish music for the dance and will be reinforced on the evening of the party by the addition of a flute, piccolo and clarinet from away.

Will Add Another Story.

J. J. Reardon has a crew of men at work on his building occupied by Dunn & Wood, at the corner of Davenport and Brown streets. He intends to add another story to the building. The location will give the new structure a prominent appearance on one of the city's most desirable corners.

Whist Club Organized.

A Whist Club was organized recently here in the city which is rather exclusive in its character. None may belong to the club excepting those who have recently joined the matrimonial ranks. The club now has a membership of good size and the parties are said to be highly enjoyable.

ON THE SQUARE.

We have the finest line of builders' tools, and for that matter, tools of all kinds, shown in this part of the country.

We have an A No. 1 stock of everything needed by men in the line of tools. We carry the best in the line that we can buy and we offer the tools to you at prices you can afford to pay.

We carry a new lines of stoves, embracing all makes, and as the season is pretty well advanced we will make you prices that will sell them.

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,

Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

Exclusive Agents for Garland Stoves and Ranges, Dealers in General Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Etc.

THE STORY TELLER

ONE ROMANCE

By SARAH BEAUMONT KENNEDY.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

AS HE drove down the street the people of the village knew instinctively that there was something unusual in his appearance; but it took a second look to disclose the nature of the change. Then they knew that his buggy was freshly painted and that he wore his Sunday clothes.

"Lap was trying to turn dude," one lounger said to another.

"Yes, he never used to wear store clothes except Sundays and at funerals," answered the second lounger.

"He's turned down toward Dr. Washburn's; reckon he must have a tooth to pull," said the first man.

"Then the doctor will have to take a spell of guessing which tooth it is, for Lap'll never tell him. I never saw such a man for shut mouth in my life. He's so sparing of his words that he just nods his head for yes, and shakes it for no and kinder grunts for howdy. But it don't seem to hurt his business any; he looks mighty prosperous with his new fences and barns and his flower beds. Wonder if he has a notion of marrying?"

The other man laughed. "Marrying! Why, Lap Alston never looked at a woman long enough to recognize her a second time. He's that bashful I believe he'd jump over the moon if a girl so much as spoke to him. Oh, yes; I mean the big ones; he's always been nice enough to the children who go out to his farm nutting and berrying. For instance, there's Emma Washburn; he used to set a heap of store by her when she was little, but he never looks at her since she put on long dresses."

In the meantime Lap drove slowly down the street. He passed Dr. Washburn's gate irresolutely, then turned, came back and dismounting tied his horse and went up to the door with an air of grim determination. Yes, the lounger was no doubt right; it must be a tooth. At the sound of the bell he had himself rung he grew perceptibly paler, and then fell into a cowardly trembling as the doctor opened the door.

"THAT WAS A RASH PROMISE."

"Good afternoon, Lap. Anything the matter?"

"I want to see—" the trembling increased; then his resolution forsook him utterly and he added, lamely: "I'm grinding cider this week; want any?"

"Yes, I think I do. Apple crop good this year?" the dentist asked, detecting the signs of nervousness and thinking he understood. They all acted this way when there was a tooth to be drawn, the big men being worse than the rest. But the question went unanswered, for Lap had braced himself and summoned his resolution anew. There was a certain whiteness about his lips and a queer quaver in his voice, but he asked his question intelligibly:

"Miss Emma at home?"

It was not a tooth after all. The astonished doctor hesitated a moment, then said, hastily:

"Yes, I think so. Will you come in?"

Lap longed to say no, but he followed the doctor into the parlor. There, being left alone, he sat down and looked about him; and as he did so the tense lines about his mouth relaxed and in their stead there came a smile of intense self-satisfaction.

"I'm sitting here in her parlor, and—and my hat's hanging out there on the rack just like it belonged there!"

All his years of waiting came back to him. He seemed to see as in a glass a little girl in a checked apron standing under an apple tree; and then she seemed to grow and grow, but always she had the sunshine on her hair and a smile in her eyes. He had waited for her to grow up, dreaming dreams meanwhile of which the world never guessed. Twenty times he had dressed himself to come here, and as many times his courage had died away. But he was here at last, and he closed his eyes and rehearsed the speeches he meant to make to her. He knew just how he would act, for he had studied the love scenes in a dozen novels. She would blush and stammer, and that meant that she—he opened his eyes, and the smile spread over his face as molasses spreads over the flat surface of a plate. But it disappeared as suddenly as though somewhere in his anatomy an electric button had been touched, for there was a step in the hall, and Emma Washburn said:

"How do you do, Mr. Alston? You wished to see me?"

Lap got up limply, and from sheer force of habit nodded his assent instead of speaking it. For a moment he looked longingly at the door through which she had just entered, as though outside of it lay his one chance of safety; and then he sat down and asked explosively if her hens had begun to lay or whether they were still moulting. And then, without waiting for an answer, he dived into his pocket and drew out two big apples.

"Thank you; they are beauties," Emma said, smiling.

"Came off your tree?"

"My tree?"

"Yes; big one in the corner. I've called it yours ever since—since—" His throat seemed closing up.

"Since what, Mr. Alston?"

"Since that day when you were little and you said—er—you wanted some blossoms—" Was his tongue going to be paralyzed? He knew he had started right, that these apples were to lead up to what he had come to say, but something was wrong.

"Blossoms? I don't understand."

"Yes; apple blossoms; and they were out of your reach, and I came along and you said—you said you'd be my—" but his tongue absolutely refused to pronounce the delicious word. He was thrilling to his finger tips.

"Well, I promised to be your what?"

"Sweetheart." The word was little more than a whisper; it was as if his heart had bubbled up effervescently and overflowed his tongue.

"Your sweetheart? That was a rash promise," and she laughed. In none of the books had the heroine laughed at such a time. "Did you get me the blossoms?"

"Yes, I held you up—" he stammered.

"Oh, yes, you held me up to reach the flowers, I recollect."

"And when I lifted you up, you put your—your arm around my—neck." He stopped a moment to catch his breath, then went on heroically: "And from that minute I have never thought of anybody else for—a wife."

"Why, this must have happened eight years ago."

"Ten last blossom-time," he said, not daring to look up, for her voice did not tremble as the story books said it should. He was losing hope.

"I was only eight years old then."

"Yes, I know. I've been waiting."

"You were very good to me; I remember you always gave me the biggest apples."

"Yes." But he dared not look up; the story books said she should blush and stammer. The color ebbed out of his face.

"Was I very heavy when you held me up?" she asked, breaking the pause.

"Not above common. In fact I never felt any weight except—your arm on my neck." Then the color came back in a rush. "You kissed me when I put you down," he said, reverently.

"How shockingly improper, and I eight years old!"

How could she laugh over a thing so sacred? Then he tried to recall the plan of his dialogue, and said: "I've planted hollyhocks up and down the front walk."

"Have you?" Again he was rebuffed. He had hoped she would say they were her favorite flowers. All the heroines did such things.

"Do you like snowballs and sweet betsies?"

"Not particularly."

And the garden was full of them, planted for her! Presently he stole a look at her, and the misery tightened about his heart. In none of the story books had the girl sat calmly thus while the hero poured out his heart to her. Then he made a last effort.

"I suppose it wouldn't be right to hold a girl to a promise she made when she was only eight years old?"

"Not unless she was willing."

"And you ain't willing?"

"No." Then she added softly: "The fact is, I'm soon to be married."

He got up slowly. "Good-by, Miss Emma; reckon I better go and see your pa again about that cider."

In the hall he looked ruefully at his hat before taking it from the rack.

"Didn't belong here after all," he said, and went away.

"Must have been a bad tooth," the first lounger said as he saw him drive past.

"Yes, Lap looks like he was about yanked in two. Tooth must have broken off."

But it was not a tooth that had broken; it was a lonely, human heart.

Vaccination in the Hub.

It was at a dinner party. The bright young man found himself privileged to sit next to the young woman with beautiful arms and neck. He thought himself the most favored personage in the room. Suddenly his fair companion exhibited signs of nervousness. Two of his very best jokes, saved for a special occasion, passed by unnoticed. Her face wore a look of alarm. Apprehensively the young man gazed at her, and meeting the look she said:

"I am in misery."

"In misery?" echoed the man.

"Yes," she replied. "I was vaccinated the other day, and it has taken beautifully. I could almost scream, it hurts so."

The young man looked at the beautiful arms, and, seeing no mark there, said:

"Why, where were you vaccinated?"

"In Boston," she replied, the smile chasing away the look of pain.—Boston Journal.

An Identification.

Citizen—There's a little man round the corner sassing a big one.

Policeman—Has the little man got a gun?

Citizen—No.

Policeman—By Jiks! That must be the escaped lunatic we are told to look out for.—N. Y. Weekly.

So Mamma Said.

Mother—What reason have you for not wanting to marry Mr. Oldgold, my dear?

Daughter—I don't love him, mamma.

"Pshaw! That isn't a reason; it's rank nonsense."—Chicago Daily News.

HOUSEHOLD

CURES OF MELANCHOLIA.

Plenty of Exercise, Plenty of Work and a Lively Interest in the Affairs of the World.

The London Doctor makes a few suggestive comments that can but be helpful to many women. "Why do so many women have melancholia?" asked a physician who had a large practice among depressed and nervous women. "Because they don't care to avoid it. Because they absolutely disregard the rules of mental and physical well being. Because they would rather eat what they like and suffer indigestion and the blues afterward than eat what is good for them. Because they would rather sit about on soft cushions than take a tramp of six miles through the open air. Because they haven't enough to occupy their minds and their hands." This observer of women says further that it is never the women who have cause to feel blue who indulge in blues; and that the women with shiftless husbands, sick babies and all the usual accompaniments of poverty never become so depressed that they have to be treated for it. They are too busy; but it is the woman with an adoring family, social position and a comfortable income who does not find life worth living. There is no habit which grows so rapidly. It becomes a disease in a very short time. It is wisely suggested that every woman who has a tendency to melancholia should have an occupation which, if it does not entirely absorb her, will at least keep her busy, and that she should give her mind up to practical rather than theoretical affairs. She should, for example, study how to put an extra shelf in a cupboard, or how to stop a squeaking door, or how to make an overshoe that won't come off at the heel, rather than the teachings of the theosophical school or the philosophy of Herbert Spencer. Ordinarily good health, plenty of exercise, plenty of work, and an interest in the affairs of the world are the great preventions and cures of melancholia.

WATER WINDOW GARDEN.

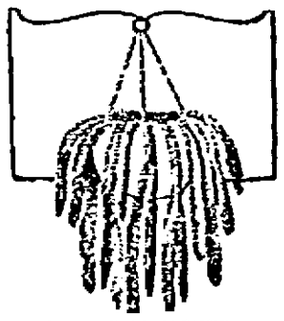
Number of Small Aquatics Flourish in It as Snugly as If in Their Native Homes.

One of the most curious of window gardens is attracting attention at a suburban home in Philadelphia. It is simply a deep box made to fit the window, and carefully lined with tin in order to hold water instead of soil. As the tin is thoroughly soldered and painted with several coats of white lead before filling with water, there is every promise of durability; and in this novel garden a number of small aquatics flourish quite as snugly as though in their native homes.

WATER HYACINTH IN BLOOM.

It would be absurd to attempt the culture of the large varieties of water lilies, of course, in these cramped quarters, but the water hyacinths, the parrot's feather and the dainty little "umbrella plant"—Cyperus antherifolius—find this small water garden on the shady side of the house exactly suited to their requirements.

Two varieties of the water hyacinth produce the showy display of flowers—the blue with purple center (Eichhornia azurea) and the lilac variety (Eichhornia grassipes major) bearing tall spikes of bloom. The Cyperus antherifolius supplies an abundance of delicate upright foliage, while the parrot's feather, with its masses of feathery green, supplies the necessary drooping foliage that makes the beauty of the window garden complete.



PARROT'S FEATHER.

As there are several inches of soil in the bottom of this box, and water then filled in to within half an inch of the top, the plants require very little care; as those which prefer an anchorage of soil find a place for their roots, and there is no danger of the "drying out" so often fatal to window gardens.

Mamma's Responsibility.

In Vienna the prosecution of a cyclist for knocking down and injuring a child four years old had an unexpected ending. The judge inquired in whose charge the child was at the time of the accident. The mother replied that she had left it alone in the street while she went into a shop. Thereupon the judge discharged the cyclist and sentenced the mother to 24 hours' arrest for endangering the child's life by her negligence.

HAPPY MRS. GILBERT.

"Grandmother of the American Stage" Is Still Playing Leading Roles at Eighty.

Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert, the "grandma" of the stage, is still industriously pursuing her profession at the advanced age of 80. Mrs. Gilbert is with Annie Russell in "A Royal Family." She is frankly and delightfully old, but time has dealt gently with her and her powers of endurance are remarkable. Her debut was made with the old school of actors, when she was a mere girl, and now as an old woman she plays in a modern company. She has outlived the manager who once called her "grandma;" she has outlived the associations of youth, but Mrs. Gilbert at heart is young, and perhaps that is the secret of her success. She attributes her fine health, high spirits and long life to her early training as a dancer. She was a member of the ballet in England, where she was born and reared. When but 12 years of age she used to appear as a "supe" on the stage of the old Her Majesty's theater that stood on the ground where Beerbohm's Tree theater now stands. She received lessons in the ballet school as pay for her services.

MRS. ANNE H. GILBERT.
(Lovingly Known as the "Grandmother of the American Stage.")

The actress married during her early dancing days and while still an English woman she toured England with her husband. She came to America in 1840, and from that time has been thoroughly American in feeling. She and her husband went west upon their arrival in New York, and for a long time they played in Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. Mrs. Gilbert has had a vast amount of experience in stock work, and has played every conceivable kind of role. She supported Edwin Forrest and most of the famous stars. The veteran actress is best known to the public as a member of Daly's famous stock company. She went under Daly's management in 1869, and remained with him until the time of his death. She played mostly old lady and character parts during the rise and fall of many leading women. She played with Fanny Davenport when the plump Fanny was not yet taking herself seriously and was assigned to comedy roles. The dear old lady laughs at her burden of years, and is as sprightly as in the days when she played lively soubrette roles.

HOW TO BOIL WATER.

Ten Minutes of Boiling Will Free It from Its Gases and Make It Absolutely Tasteless.

It may seem presumptuous to suggest that few people know how to boil water, but such is the case. The boiling point, under ordinary atmospheric pressure (sea level), is 212 degrees Fahrenheit; this point changes according to the altitude. When bubbles form on the bottom of the kettle, come clear to the surface and rupture quietly, without making an ebullition we have simmering. At this point the thermometer should register 180 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is at this temperature that we cook meats and make soups. When the bubbles begin to form on the sides and surface of the vessel and come toward the top of the water, there is a motion in the water, but it has not really reached the boiling point. It is only when the thermometer reaches 212 degrees Fahrenheit and the water is in rapid motion that it can be said to boil; and the atmospheric gases still continue to be given off with the steam for a considerable time after the water has commenced to boil rapidly; in fact, it is difficult to determine when the last traces have been expelled. It is safe to suppose, however, that ten minutes' boiling will free the water from its gases, make it tasteless, and render it unfit for the making of tea, coffee or other light infusions of delicate materials.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Boy's Tongue Was Safe.

A little three-year-old of Newton has frequently astonished his parents by rather witty remarks. One day recently his mother was busy preparing to go away, and Willie came into the house and made a great deal of noise running about with his heavy shoes. His mother told him she was so tired that she would like to have him go upstairs and take his shoes off and put his slippers on. Willie obeyed, and, returning to the room where his mother was, talked incessantly. Several times she had to stop in the midst of her work to answer his questions. Finally her patience became exhausted, and she said: "Willie, will you stop talking? You have me crazy." He stopped a minute, then replied: "Well, you made me take my shoes off, but you can't make me take my tongue out, anyway."—Boston Herald.

A Huge Success.

Coonley—Pete Mokenberry done stahted er emp'yment agency las' week, but he gib it up afteh a few days.

Jackson—Didn't he make er success ob it?

Coonley—Sho', he did! Why, de very fast day he got a good job fo' his wife.—Brooklyn Life.

The Bible Revised.

The new revision of the Bible recently completed brings it up to date without changing its meaning. There are thousands of people, however, who will always prefer the old original copy without any modifications. There are also thousands of people, who, having once used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will never use any other medicine, because they know its value in cases of sick-headache, nervousness, indigestion, dyspepsia or liver and kidney troubles. Be sure to try it.

THE TAG ENDS OF THINGS.

Canada has only 12 medical colleges.

The agricultural department now requires a larger appropriation for its administration than any other department except the treasury.

Russian census returns reveal the presence of 640,000 idolators in a population of 125,668,000, among which for every 121 men there are 100 women.

Porto Rico, borrowing an idea from Connecticut, has begun to raise tobacco under cheesecloth tents, which keep off insects and temper the wind, rain and sun.

The territory devoted to rice in Louisiana for the present year will aggregate 225,000 acres, with a crop of 2,000,000 sacks of rough rice, or 200,000,000 pounds of the cleaned grain.

THESE ARE PLAIN WORDS.

Marshfield, Mo., Jan. 20th.—Mr. J. F. King of this place makes the following statement:

"I have suffered untold agony for twenty years with Lame Back and Acute Kidney Disease, and in that time have never been two days together clear of misery, and for some of the time I could not walk a step or even sit up.

"Last spring, after trying many doctors and every remedy that could be thought of, I began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The good results were almost immediate and for the last seven months I have been more comfort and pleasure than I have for twenty years before.

"Any one with Kidney Disease or Lame Back that will not try Dodd's Kidney Pills deserves to suffer."

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION

By using ST. JACOBS OIL for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lameness, Lumbago, Gout, Stiffness of the Muscles, Soreness, and all aches and pains.

St. Jacobs Oil

Has cured hundreds; its effect is instantaneous and marvelous; it penetrates to the very foundation of pain and removes the cause. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC!

Conquers Pain

Unavoidable Action.

"Doctor, I'm bothered with a queer pain. When I bend forward, stretch out my arms, and make a semi-circular movement with them, a sharp sting comes in my left shoulder."

"But," asked the physician, wonderingly, "why make such motions?"

"Well, if you know any other way for a man to get on his overcoat I wish you'd let me know."—Philadelphia Times.

Not Dangerous.

Tess—It seems she was taken with Mr. Cadleigh's intelligence.

Jess—Well, if that's all she's taken with it isn't a very severe attack.—Philadelphia Press.

The minutes saved by hurry are as useless as the pennies saved by parsimony.—C. H. Newcomb.

It's when a man is completly down that he is really up against it.—Indianapolis News.

Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35 Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan, Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My professional work has for the past twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured more women than any other agency that has come under my notice. Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you to-day, and, therefore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it."—MARGUERITE ST. OMER BRIGGS.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SALZER'S SEEDS Never Fail

It is a fact that Salzer's Seeds are grown in more gardens, and planted on more farms in America than any other. There is reason for this—

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL.

No matter how poor the soil or inclemency the weather, Salzer's Seeds produce. We are the largest growers of Vegetable and Farm Seeds, operating over 5,000 acres, and hence can make the following unprecedented offer:—

150 Kinds for 16c, Postpaid.

20 kinds of purest luscious Radishes
12 magnificent earliest Melons
16 sorts glorious Tomatoes
22 peerless Lettuce varieties
12 splendid Bean sorts
65 gorgeously beautiful Flower Seeds

150 kinds for only 16 cents.

above 150 sorts, which will furnish you bushel baskets full of magnificent flowers and lots and lots of rare vegetables, together with our great catalog telling all about the rarest kind of fruits and flowers, and best earliest vegetables and farm seeds—all for but 16 cts. in stamps.

We mail 7 Early Everlasting Garden Roses, postpaid, 10c; 3 Handy Farm Scythes, 2 Oyster and 1 Asparagus Knife, hardy as oak—the 12 postpaid for $1.00.

Our great catalogue, positively worth $100 to every wide awake gardener and farmer, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or with above 150 sorts for but 16c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

"A Back Door Market."

One was a well known banker and the other was a reporter of financial news and views, and they were discussing the course of the Amalgamated Copper company and its management.

"What sort of a market do you call this?" asked the reporter.

"A back-door market," replied the banker.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, I mean," said the banker, "that it's a market when you go in at the front door and then crawl out of the back door while the public think you are still inside."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

His Resolution.

"I have made a good resolution to-day," said Mr. Sourdropp.

"And what was that?" asked Miss Oldgirle.

"Well, you know I have been a bachelor for 42 years, and now I have resolved—"

"Oh, this is so sudden," murmured Miss Oldgirle, getting ready to fall into his arms.

"I have resolved," he continued, with some sternness, "to be a bachelor for 42 years more."—Baltimore American.

Qualified.

"Are you married or unmarried?" asked the theatrical manager of an applicant for engagement.

"Unmarried," replied she. "I've been remarried four times."—Detroit Free Press.

A smile is the reflection of a light heart.—Chicago Daily News.

Awakened the "Sleepless" Pastor.

There is a point to this story: A burglar whose night entry into the parsonage awakened the sleeping pastor, said to his helpless victim: "If you stir you're a dead man! I'm hunting for money!" "Just let me get up and strike a light," pleasantly replied the dominie, "and I shall be glad to assist you in the search."—Boston Watchman.

So Stupid.

"Who was that you just spoke to?" asked the first Chicago woman; "his face was rather familiar to me."

"I believe," said the other, "his name is Jenks—Henry Jenks."

"Oh! to be sure. How stupid of me! He was my first husband."—Philadelphia Record.

A Bore.

Mrs. Latto—How did Mrs. Bilkins ever get the reputation for being such a bore!

Mrs. Barkey—She tried the experiment of making it a point never to say anything but good of anyone behind their back.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Queen & Crescent Route.

Through trains, diners, observation cars, palace day coaches, fast schedules, through sleepers from the North to New Orleans and Florida.

Manager—"I am getting up a show that will make a tremendous hit." Friend—"Real rainstorm, real sawmill, etc., I suppose?" Manager—"No; real actors."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

It's a wise man who can be silent on any subject.—Ram's Horn.

The Distinctive Value

of Syrup of Figs is due to its pleasant form and perfect freedom from every objectionable quality or substance and to the fact that it acts gently and truly as a laxative, without in any way disturbing the natural functions. The requisite knowledge of what a laxative should be and of the best means for its production enable the California Fig Syrup Co. to supply the general demand for a laxative, simple and wholesome in its nature and truly beneficial in its effects; a laxative which acts pleasantly and leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition and which does not weaken them.

To assist nature, when nature needs assistance, it is all important that the medicinal agents used should be of the best quality and of known value and Syrup of Figs possesses this great advantage over all other remedies, that it does not weaken the organs on which it acts and therefore it promotes a healthful condition of the bowels and assists one in forming regular habits. Among its many excellent qualities may be mentioned its perfect safety, in all cases requiring a laxative, even for the babe, or its mother, the maiden, or the wife, the invalid, or the robust man.

Syrup of Figs is well known to be a combination of the laxative principles of plants, which act most beneficially, with pleasant aromatic liquids and the juice of figs, agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellence of the combination, but also to the original method of manufacture which ensures perfect purity and uniformity of product and it is therefore all important, in buying, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

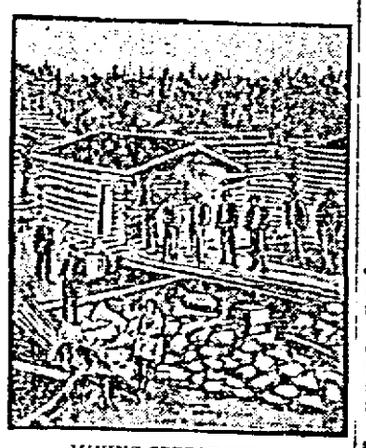
THE MINING WORLD.

Just Now It Is Deeply Interested in California.

All Sorts of Minerals Are Now Sought After by the Prospectors—Wonders of the Famous Coast Range.

[Special San Francisco Letter.]

RECENT inventions, the discovery of improved processes for the smelting of ores, and cheaper transportation have made mining more profitable, and there is more activity in that industry on the Pacific coast than for many years past. There is more territory being prospected, more capital interested, and less "wildcatting" than since the golden days of the "bonanzas," when any hole in the ground would sell at a high price. Mining is now more on a business basis, and efforts are directed towards digging the ore out of the ground, rather than assessing the stockholders. Another cause of the advance in this industry is the more general use of electric lights in the deep mines and a better system of ventilation, thus securing better work, and cheaper labor. In the "low grade" mining camps, where the ore is worth only ten dollars a ton or less, mining cannot be conducted profitably with high-priced labor, consequently, many of the "low-grade" camps were abandoned as soon as the high-grade metal had been taken out. These mines are now being relocated, and districts that were heretofore unprofitable are being worked and more thoroughly prospected. A large number of coal and lead miners from the east have recently engaged in prospecting for gold and silver, working in small companies, and individually. In addition, there are more Chinese engaged in mining than heretofore. They also prospect in small companies or individually, more especially as they are not liked by the white miners. As a rule, the Chinese prospect in the fields abandoned by the whites, and, though they use the crude method, they make good wages. They work the abandoned camps as a matter of expediency, knowing that there are less chances of the enticing "Melican man" driving them away. Some of the Chinese prospectors are attracted to these old mines, with the hope of finding hidden treasure. In olden times, when the only means of transportation was by mule, miners buried their gold dust and nuggets in their camps. Some of them died suddenly, or were killed by robbers, and the secret died with them. Many large sums have been found in these camps, and, strangely, this vain hope leads many white prospectors to explore these old abandoned camps.



MINING SETTLEMENT.

The large deposits of mercury, or quicksilver, in this state, and the recent active development of these mines, also add to the cheapness of reducing gold and silver ores. The coast range of California is very rich in quicksilver mines, but they have not been developed to any great extent until recently. It is as profitable as gold mining, and the risks are less. This valuable mineral is found in small globes in porous rocks, but more commonly in the ore known as red cinnabar. Hence, its discovery is much easier for the prospector, yet this industry, necessary to mining, has been almost neglected. It was known to exist before the discovery of gold—being found in the mountain ridge near San Jose. It was discovered by a Mexican, who named the mine "New Almaden," after Almaden, in Spain. It produced millions of dollars' worth of quicksilver, of which the Mexican got only a few thousands of dollars. This is the noted mine for the possession of which William McGarrahan contested in the courts for a quarter of a century, and died penniless. American prospectors also discovered quicksilver mines along the coast range while looking for gold, and abandoned them, though they were more valuable than gold mines. Even when gold was discovered, little attention was given to prospecting for quicksilver, or any other mineral, though it was generally known that immense beds of copper existed in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and that the San Bernardino mountains on the south were rich in tin. The prospectors for silver found lead in these ores, also nickel, and in the beds of streams the miners found iron dust which had been washed down from the mountains. But no attention was given to these minerals—the miners were after gold and silver, and threw away fortunes in the pursuit. Now, however, capitalists and more practical men are prospecting for all kinds of minerals and developing the mines. Almost every metal known to commerce is found in this state, and, with cheap labor and modern machinery and appliances, they can be mined with profit. This is being done, and a new era in the development of minerals has actively begun. The greatest activity is along the coast range, extending from north of San Francisco to the Mexican line. Sulphur is also found in large deposits and in the southern part of the state manganese, gypsum, rock salt, silica and bitumen are found in large quantities. Bitumen, or asphaltum, is very plentiful along the coast range, and is now being mined for use in paving streets and roads leading to the neighboring towns.

Only recently has bitumen come into general commercial use in this section. The Mexicans formerly used asphaltum for roofing houses—covering the asphalt with gravel. Many of them do so now. Numerous "springs" of asphaltum appear along the coast at Santa Barbara, El Morro and Capistrano. These springs run into the ocean, and the "troubled waters" are smooth for several miles with this thick, black scum. Asphalt is discovered by traces of the dark fluid oozing from a mountain side to a lower level. It exists in the form of a "spring," is odorous, and thickens when exposed to the air. It burns brightly, and the flame is very hot. Mexicans cut out chunks and use them for fuel. The mining of bitumen is now becoming a very profitable business, since it has come into more general use. The climate of California is favorable to asphaltum pavements—being neither too hot to soften, nor cold enough to harden the material. It makes a noiseless pavement, and an easy speedway,

MINERS AT A GAME OF DRAW.

and is generally used at the public resorts and in the rural districts inhabited by wealthy "colonists."

It is singular, or at least seemingly so, that gold exists only on the west side of the Sierra Nevadas, and silver is found only on the east side—an arrangement of nature which geologists have not explained. Also, that gold occurs in its virgin state, while silver appears in various ores. Gold appears in quartz veins, and in the gravels and clays of rivers and shallow streams, which are diverted from their channels by prospectors. In the gravels and clays the larger particles are usually found at the bottom of the strata or streams on what is called "bed-rock." This term was originated by miners when they wished to say that they had reached the bottom of the mineral strata, and that it was no use to go further. In the river beds platinum is also found, and more attention is being given to this valuable metal. The more general use of other metals has extended greatly the field of placer (or surface) mining, especially as it requires very little capital.

With silver are also found lead and copper—the lead is used in its smelting. There is always found, also, a few grains of gold with the silver, but so few that they are not worth counting.

Geologists hold that the western side, or gold-bearing part, of the Sierra Nevadas is of comparative recent formation, and that the eastern, or silver-bearing, side is of much older formation. In proof of this they cite the fact that the eastern ridges where silver is found consist of granite rocks of a harder formation than the slates of the western side where gold alone exists.

The greater development is now directed to the coast range, which has heretofore been practically neglected—several other valuable minerals being found in the search for gold. Another reason for active development in that part of the state is that the climate is milder, and work can be carried on in winter. On the coast is found the best and mildest climate in the state, and it is more conducive to labor of all kinds, especially mining. The coast range is of volcanic formation, geologists also hold, and consequently is rich in minerals. As proof of the volcanic theory, they cite the numerous earthquakes that have shaken this section, and with a greater violence than any other part of the state.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

Death Valley, however, is prospected mainly in the winter, as the summer temperature is 120, or higher, and no shade. Rich mines exist in the rocky ravines that course that burning valley, and when the projected railroad is finished water can be transported to the mines, and the ore can be brought out in larger quantities and much cheaper than now.

Almost inexhaustible borax mines exist in the valley, and millions of dollars' worth of this commodity have been taken from them. Water is hauled in by wagons, and every pound of provisions for the laborers also. Nothing eatable grows on this barren waste, and everything soon decays. The wagons are immense structures, and it requires a team of 40 horses to pull a loaded wagon through the heavy sands. Salt and soda deposits also exist there in large quantities, and these places are being more actively developed.

Borax exists nowhere else in California in such paying quantities as in Death Valley. Since the development of these deposits began the price has greatly decreased, and will no doubt continue to decrease.

J. M. SCANLAND.

Her Opinion.

He (watching another couple)—I suppose he feels that he could not live without her.

She—Yes, and I don't think he'll have a chance to find out that he could.—Puck.

FATHER OF LIBRARY

Honorable Name Bestowed on the Late Senator Voorhees.

To His Untiring Efforts the Country Is Indebted for the Congressional Library, the World's Finest Edifice.

[Special Washington Letter.]

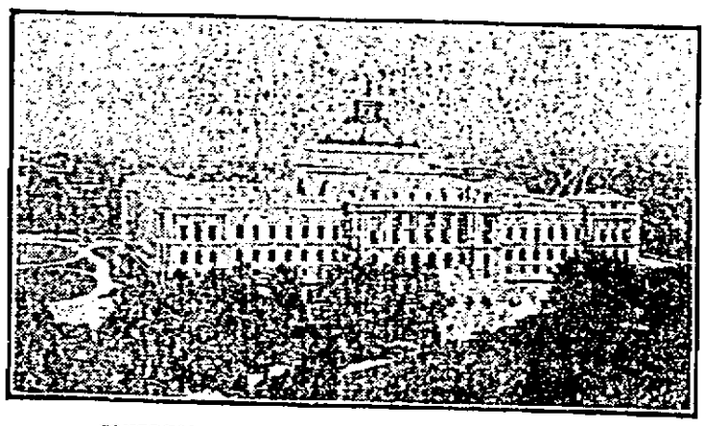
MANY wise men believe that under the vision of Omnipotence and Omniscience no accidents occur. All enlightened people believe that there is being worked out a plan not only for this world, but for the universe of which we are a part.

In the development of the plans of which we can only catch glimmerings by studying the developments of the centuries it is conceded that there are invisible powers at work. For example, three centuries were systematically tolled off from time into eternity before Christianity was made respectable by being placed on the throne of the Cæsars. But the plan is now visible to those who study the past with care.

Another thing strange and inscrutable of purpose—it required the sufferings and deaths of 400,000 people in Cuba in order that the young giant of the western hemisphere might be thoroughly aroused to drive forth the oppressor nation, so that, by the sufferings of 400,000 human beings, the millions of the future in Cuba shall be free from the racks and tortures of injustice and infamy. Back of it all is the plan of the invisible power.

People in civilized states know that the harmless looking trolley wire carries with it an invisible power which moves cars, and which may deal death to any human being who might grasp it. So also are the invisible but known powers of gravitation and attraction. We are surrounded by influences of which we know but an infinitesimal part.

The brain of John L. Smithmeyer was saturated with visions of architectural splendor such as man had never dreamed before; and the invisible powers which make for the beautiful taught him how to outline the plans of the great congressional library which now evokes the plaudits of all who see its glorious perfections in every nook and cranny, from foundation to dome. Back of all plans there must be motives. Back of this architectural wonder there were motives and motive powers.



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Victor Hugo gives to Napoleon neither credit for Austerlitz nor censure for Waterloo. He says that Napoleon was a mighty medium for the working out of plans and purposes which were not revealed even to his marvelous military brain. Napoleon was used by the invisible powers to accomplish results. It remains not for military men, but philosophers, to discover in due season why those victories and defeats were placed upon the stage of history. Victor Hugo's idea was voiced by Shakespeare when he said: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

The real motives of the invisible powers we may never know, but we can discern the motives of human beings as they play their parts and pass away. And now we discover the human motive powers back of the great congressional library. See them grouped together for the first time.

James Voorhees, son of the great senator from Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees, says: "Father's great ambition during the last 20 years of his life was to leave the congressional library as a monument to his statesmanship. He did not want any of the credit due to Librarian Spofford nor to Architect Smithmeyer. He wanted to have enduring fame by receiving credit for his years of work in endeavoring to induce the congress to see the necessity of a national library and a fitting home for that library. He lived to see the library begun, and told me that he feared that he might not live to see it finished. But he did live to see it in all of its loveliness, and expressed to me the hope that some day due credit would be given him for his part in that creation of utility and beauty."

Senator Voorhees spoke thus not only to his sons, but to his friends. On one occasion he said to the writer: "While all of his power and glory as the ruler of England's king have passed away and been forgotten, Cardinal Wolsey's monument of Christ college endures and will endure forever. What he did for the cause of education and enlightenment is everlasting. What he did for the aggrandizement of Cardinal Wolsey only brought him bitterness and most poignant grief." Then the senator said, slowly and deliberately: "All that I have done in the fields of politics and statecraft will fade away, but the congressional library will endure forever. I hope that my name will endure with it, for 20 years of my life—well-nigh half of a man's active career—I have devoted to the accomplishment of that great good for my country and for the world."

The visible human motive power back of the library building was Senator Voorhees. That his name will be linked with the edifice now seems certain. A local artist has painted upon a canvas six by twelve feet a group entitled: "The promoters of the congressional library building." The central figure is that of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, chairman of the special joint committee on the library, a committee which existed for 17 years. Senator Voorhees drew about him, gradually, the strongest men in both houses of the congress, until he had a special committee which could accomplish legislation. The senator, and those who came to his aid, were the joint invisible power which finally secured an appropriation to purchase the ground. Then, after two years of effort, an appropriation to pay for plans. Finally, appropriations from year to year until the work was completed.

This painting which is to be placed in the reception hall of the library portrays with great skill the statesmen who aided the chairman of the special committee. Upon reading their names you will realize what a great committee the Indiana statesman gradually gathered about him. The painting shows two groups, one back of the other. In the first group are Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Senator Butler, of South Carolina; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts; Senator Voorhees, of Indiana; Senator Randall Lee Gibson, of Louisiana; Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Librarian Spofford; Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark, and Senator Lamar, of Mississippi. In the second group are Senator Warner Miller, of New York; Representative Holman, of Indiana; Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Speaker Carlisle; Senator John Sherman; Representative Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Representative Bland, of Missouri; Architect Smithmeyer and Representative S. S. ("Sunset") Cox, of New York.

Senator Voorhees spent days and weeks and months and years in efforts to induce those eminent men to become members of his special joint committee on the library. Without powerful aid he could accomplish nothing. He talked to the strongest and best men in both houses of congress, as well as in public speech, until he managed to attract serious attention to the condition of the library, the necessity for its growth and perpetuation. One by one these men came to his side. His greatest difficulty was in securing the active cooperation of Representative Holman, "the great objector," who scrutinized even penuriously every proposed appropriation of money out of the national treasury. When it became known that Mr. Holman was in favor of the new library all of the others who had been inclined to interpose objections withdrew their opposition.

There were 15 members of that special joint committee on the library when the first appropriation was made, and they are named above. Out of that number ten have died. Along with that of Voorhees their portraits and their names will endure with the library. They are Senator Morrill, Senator Voorhees, Senator Gibson, Senator Bayard, Senator Sherman, Senator Lamar, Representatives Holman, O'Neill, Bland and Cox. The five members of the committee still living are Senators Hoar, Miller, Cullom and Butler and Representative Carlisle. Senator Hoar and Senator Cullom are the only members of that great committee who are now serving in the congress.

Senator Hoar says: "No man was ever more constantly in earnest about anything in public life than Senator Voorhees was in behalf of that new library project. During the last few years of his life it seemed to be uppermost in all his waking thoughts and aspirations. He never claimed distinction for his work, but he deserved and deserves renown for that prolonged effort in such a good cause."

Senator Cullom says: "It was a pleasure to work with Senator Voorhees on that special committee and on any committee. He was one of the most honest, earnest, energetic men that ever lived. When he took up a law case he never dropped it until the judge and jury had spoken. Likewise, when he undertook to bring about a new building for the congressional library, he kept at it ever, until it was an accomplished fact. Senator Morrill also worked side by side with Senator Voorhees and deserves credit next to the chairman for the achievement."

The painting referred to is now on exhibition in one of our prominent hotels and attracts a great deal of attention and comment. As the crowds come and go there falls on listening ears many a word of commendation for the Father of the Library from the lips of men now prominent in senate and house who knew and loved the great statesman who was impelled to build himself a monument so beautiful and enduring; a monument to history, art, science, philosophy, gathered from all the learning of the world that has been, and to garner all the learning of the world that is to be.

SMITH D. FRY.

Some Knowledge.

He—The young man who is paying attention to Miss Gotrox? Yes; he's a lawyer.

She—I understand he doesn't know anything about law.

He—Well, he knows enough about law to see that there's more money in matrimony.—Puck.

Caught.

Teddy Smith—You needn't tell me you are seven years old!

Johnny Jones—But I am!

Teddy Smith—Aw, go long! I heard your ma tell a trolley car conductor yesterday you were only five.—Brooklyn Eagle.

General Surprise.

Bessie—I was surprised when Mr. Dashleigh asked me to marry him.

Tessie—Everybody else was.—Ohio State Journal.

SENATOR GIBSON OF MONTANA

Talks About the Railway Situation in the Northwest and Montana.

Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 18.—United States Senator Paris Gibson, in response to a query as to his sentiments on the question of the railroad merger, has made the following reply,

"As I am not a lawyer, I will venture no opinion as to the legal rights of Northern Securities company. What we in Montana wish to know is the effect that this control of stock will have upon our state. It seems to me improbable that under this railway merger the industries of the northwest will be in any manner crippled. I cannot see where a harmony of railway interests would be detrimental to us. On the contrary, it is my belief more than ever before it would be the desire of the railway companies to build up the farming, mining and manufacturing industries of our state.

"The railway companies doing business in Montana are taking a more lively interest than ever before in the settlement of the state, and in the subject of national aid to irrigation, which is the real foundation for our future prosperity.

"For many years past the Great Northern railway company has reduced its Western freight tariffs from time to time clearly on the theory that such reduction would tend to the upbuilding of the country, and consequently to increase its freight tonnage. It is simply absurd to contend that the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington companies would use great efforts to establish farm colonies and manufacturing interests along their lines and then impose a rate on grain and manufactured products that would destroy or cripple the farms and the mills. We should not forget that it is for the interest of these railways that Montana should have more people, more farms, more productive mines and more cattle and sheep than it has ever had before.

MAKES THE HAIR FLUFFY.

Scalp Massage Proves Successful and Popular with the Society Women of New York.

The new method of making the hair fluffy, and, what is yet more important, manageable—namely, by massage—is gaining converts daily at New York. The straightest and stiffest locks may, by this method, become graceful.

All that is needed is willing and active finger tips, which, once a day at least, and, if possible, oftener, will lightly knead the scalp at the temples and forehead until the hair is in that state of fluff admired by all but possessed naturally, alas, by few. There is really no art nor mystery about the process. Moreover, any one can do it for herself.

The result is just the same as that once supposed to be attainable only from shampooing, but it is much more satisfactory. For days after a shampooing the hair is unmanageable; massage makes it but the more manageable. Shampooing, too, must not be indulged in often. A daily massage of the scalp edges, where the hair is liable to become thin, is beneficial in the highest degree to the health of the hair and of the skin.

When you see a woman nowadays whose otherwise straight hair fluffs not artificially but becomingly about her face in a way to recall the French saying that "The ugliest woman may be made beautiful if she but know how to comb her hair," you may know that such a woman is indulging in daily scalp massage.

THE ROUGH RIDER DODGE.

Pretext Upon Which Scores of Visitors to the White House Ask to See President.

"If all these fellows who present themselves here and claim the attention of the president on the score of having been rough riders during the Spanish-American war are genuine productions," said an attache of the white house, "there are enough of them to form a line two abreast from here to New York. The records of the war department do not give half as many rough riders who did service in the war as have presented themselves here and asked to see President Roosevelt on that score.

"Another class also numerous, is made up of cowboys, who, on account of the president's hunting exploits, expect consideration."

This is true, for Saturday alone brought a large number, who insisted on an entrance to the president, saying they knew he would not turn down a rough rider.

A cowboy of the dime novel sort also called and wanted to go up to see President Roosevelt, saying he had hunted with him. He was gotten up in typical style, and, while on account of the close district laws in reference to carrying concealed weapons, he had only an empty case for his revolver, he looked formidable enough to rout any sort of game that came in his way. He was firmly but politely turned away.

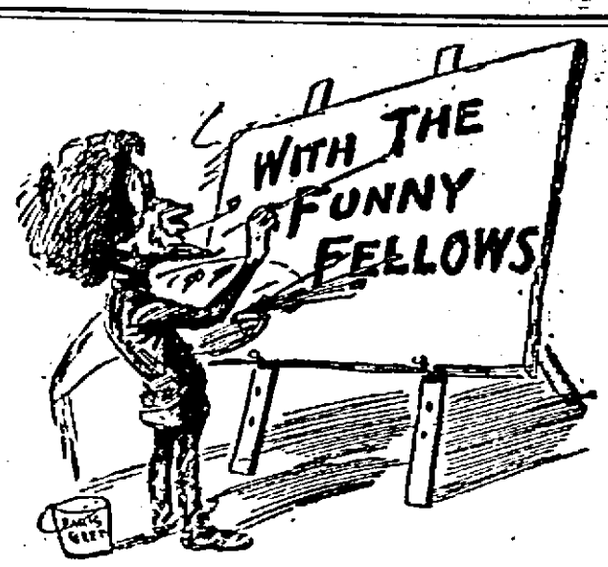
IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Europe has five reigning princes who are over 80 years old, and nine others who are more than 70.

In Holland, the extent of the mail service routes is over 20,000 miles. The uniform of the postman is semimilitary in character; the men themselves are said to be a remarkably handsome body.

The street car system of Buda-Pesth is considered the best in the world, and has been imitated by several American cities, including Washington. The underground railway is also a model. The stations are built of porcelain tiles inside and out. The cars hold 42 people, they run by electric third-rail system, and the fare is four cents.

The order prohibiting Spanish army officers from marrying unless they are 25 years old or more and enjoy an income at least equal to the pay of a captain (about $50 a month) is now thought to have been promulgated by Gen. Weyler simply to prevent his son's marriage to Senorita Consuela De Lanz, who, though very beautiful and of noble family, is not in all other ways acceptable to the general.



The Eternal Feminine.

Mrs. Newman—I never saw such a busybody. Just because the doctor stopped at our house yesterday she immediately wanted to know what was the matter.

Mrs. Naycher—Yes; I wonder how she'd like her neighbors to be that curious about her? You know the doctor stopped at her house to-day, too.

Mrs. Newman—You don't say!? I wonder what's the matter there?—Catholic Standard and Times.

As Usual.

"Great grief, man! What's happened to you? Have you been kicked in the face by a mule?"

"No. Our cook's husband, from whom she got a divorce several months ago, has been coming around bothering her, and last night she got after him with a couple of flatirons."

"But what has that to do with your case?"

"I was an innocent bystander."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Touch of Humor.

"Always," said the astute news editor to the new reporter, "always be on the lookout for any little touch of humor that brightens up our columns."

That evening the new reporter handed in an account of a burglary in a butcher's shop which commenced: "Mr. Jeremiah Cleaver, the well known butcher, is losing flesh rapidly of late."—Tit-Bits.

The Grumbler.

The grumbler growls at Nature's plan:
He's sorry that he's human.
He doesn't want to be a man,
Nor yet to be a woman.
He'd hate to be a beast or such
As share the dog's lot;
In fact, 'twould not annoy him much
If he were not.
He takes you by the button hole
And grumbles in your ear.
He tells you that his very soul
Is shrivelled up and sere.
He wishes he were dead and gone,
But what you'd make him hot
To hint the world would still go on
If he were not.
—Catholic Standard.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Mistress (severely)—Mary, I saw the milkman kiss you! I shall take in the milk myself to-morrow.

Mary—Lor' mum, it wouldn't be no use if you did—'cos Bill wouldn't kiss you. He never kisses anyone but me.—Ally Sloper.

The Bliss of It.

While I stare in the strife
To make gold for the Mrs.
The pet dog of my wife
Lives on cream puffs and Krs.
To lead a dog's life,
Faith, the acme of bliss.
—Philadelphia Press.

A Sensible Girl.

Mr. Clubman—I see by the papers that a poor young man, who lost both his legs while saving the life of a beautiful heiress at a railway crossing, is to marry the girl. She dismissed all suitors, and offered herself to him.

Mrs. C. (meaningly)—Very sensible girl. She'll know where her husband is nights, anyway.—N. Y. Weekly.

Keen Observation.

"Do you know anything about the peop'e who have moved next door?" she inquired.

"Not much," he answered; "except that their honeymoon is not yet over."

"How did you find that out?"

"By observing. It was raining when he came home this evening, but she did not make him stop at the front door to wipe his feet."—Washington Star.

A Good Bargain.

"But why," asked the president of the country where women ruled, "did you buy that battleship?"

"It was such a bargain," replied the secretary of the navy. "Of course the engines don't work very well, and there are some flaws in the guns, but it looks as fine as any of the others and only cost half as much."—Chicago Post.

His Reason Was Good.

The Dear Girl—I am really astonished to hear you advance the proposition that a child should not be corrected in the presence of strangers.

The Savage Bachelor—He should not be, because he should never be in the presence of strangers; that's why.—Tit-Bits.

Little Room for Improvement.

First Westerner—I went to see a football game when I was east.

Second Westerner—Pretty good sport, isn't it?

First Westerner—Very good. Unless they used guns, I don't see how they could have a livelier scrap.—Brooklyn Life.

Homely as a Mud Fence.

Hewitt—What a homely girl she is!

Jewett—Well, I should say so; even her pictures in the newspapers flatter her.—Town Topics.

It Turned His Head.

Jack Winston—I hear you have discharged your man, Cholly.

Cholly Chumpleigh—Yes. Had to, don'cher know. Somebody mistook the beggaw faw me, y'know, and it made him—aw—puesume and take liberties. Good enough man in othaw wespects.

Jack Winston—Too bad. But who was it that mistook him for you?

Cholly Chumpleigh—My fiance.—Harlem Life.

The Way of the World.

When men do foolish things, we say:
"That is, indeed, their natural way."
And if they're wise, we're not content—
We murmur: "'Twas an accident."
—Washington Star.

VERY DIFFERENT.

"Do you mean to say that I have no right to open my wife's letters?"

"Of course you have the right. What you want is the nerve."—Moonshine.

To Balk the Wolf.

He painted a picture with which, he said,
He'd keep the wolf from the door.
And a wag said he thought the wolf would stop
If he ever saw it, sure.
—Radford Review.

After Meeting.

"Bishop," said the young preacher, "I know you were hitting at me when you denounced fine apparel and jewelry, for I wear a velvet vest and a watch and chain."

"No, brother," replied the bishop, with a twinkle in his eye, "for I half suspect your vest is cotton velvet, and as for the watch, I never gave you credit for more than a Waterbury!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Give-Away.

Mrs. Youngthing—Fleurette, that barber friend of yours smiled at me on the street last evening. Tell him I will tell my husband if he does so again.

Fleurette (thoughtlessly)—Oh, madam! he could have meant nussing! He must have recognized madam's automobile coat and thought it was me.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Quite Brief.

A giant asked a pygmy
The loan of ten in gold.
"Can't do it," said the little one,
"Because I'm short myself."
—Radford Review.

HIS IDEA OF A SINECURE.

Kind Lady—Why don't you go to work?

Tramp—I'm trying to get a position now, lady.

Kind Lady—What doing?

Tramp—Lineman for a wireless telegraph company.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Tragedy.

I used for her hard—
The dear little thing—
And now I am trying
To get back my ring.
—Yonkers Statesman.

Noncommittal.

"Do you think the world is growing worse or better?"

"I shouldn't venture an opinion," said the man who makes no pretensions to being a philosopher. "One's impressions on that point are likely to depend largely on the kind of society he happens to get into."—Washington Star.

Profound Emotion.

"Oh, but her singing was moving!"

"Not a dry eye in the house, I suppose?"

"Dry eye! Why, I venture to say there wasn't a woman in all that vast concourse who went away with the remotest idea of what the artist wore or how she fixed her hair!"—Town Topics.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

BECAUSE OF PROTECTION.

Just now there is a good deal of discussion going on regarding the big trade balances piled up by the United States in the past four years of protection and prosperity. It is a subject which worries the free traders mightily. Some of them like the Springfield "Republican" have gone so far as to accuse the Bereau of Statistics of cooking up figures to show balances that really do not exist. Secretary Gage acknowledges that he doesn't know much about the matter, owing to the absence of reliable data as to the repurchase of American securities held abroad. The London "Times" feels sure that the trade balances are more imaginary than actual, and that the United States is far from being the financial power which it's people flatter themselves it is. The contribution to the question appears in the New York Times from the pen of Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, who seems to have taken uncommon pains to get at the facts. Mr. Bacon beleives that European investments in the United States in long time bonds are probably $1,600,000,000 with a billion and a half for the minimun and two billions for the maximum, and that we are buying back the securities or paying off our European indebtedness at the rate of something like $300,000,000, and if the present state of prosperity and international trade could be continued we would wipe out the entire account in five years. From July 1, 1899 to the end 1901, a period of thirty months, he computes a visible balance in our favor of $1,510,000,000. He conjectures that $625,000,000 or $250,000,000 a year is settled for, by remittances for interest, expenses of travelers, incomes of Americans living abroad, military expenditures outside of the United States, and gifts like Mr. Carnegie's to the Scotch Universities: that $265,000,000 of American capital has been invested abroad in this period, and that Americans have bought $95,000,000 of foriegn bonds and bought back $525,000,000 of American securities these items agregating $1,510,000,000.

The one thing that appears to be certain is that in the past four years this country has succeeded in placing itself on "easy street" as regards payments of foreign indebtedness and interest and dividend disbursements. How we got there is easily told. The world wanted the things which we had to sell to the amount of about $1,400,000,000 in the year just closed, and instead of paying us back in manufactured commodities as would have been the case under a continuance of low Tariff and no Tariff conditions, we have had our pay in cash or its equivalent in debts discharged or expenditures offset. We have not only paid interest and dividends on American securities owned abroad and on foreign capital invested in this country, but we have made good the $200,000,000 paid to foreigners for carrying our oversea freights, also the big sums which foreign companies tax us for marine insurance, and the big sums spent by American tourists. In addition we have taken our pay in huge blocks of American securities, so that this year's January disbursements of interest and dividends have gone almost altogether to American holders instead of going in great part to foreign holders as used to be the case. All this has been going on for four years. It would not and could not have gone on if we had been operating under a Free-Trade Tariff instead of a Protective Tariff. Be our apparent or our actual trade balances what they may, they are ours because of Protection.—American Economist.

A LOGICAL RESULT.

Experience, the best teacher, has proved conclusively that it is the Protective policy, not the Free-Trade policy, which develops foreign trade, and gives to American manufacturers a dominant position in foreign markets. Inasmuch as the fact itself has been established, as it has been under the Dingley law, with our exports rolling up to some $1,500,000,000 annually, as was the case last year, the reasons for the fact are not of paramount impertance. Nevertheless they are quite well worth considering and being brought to public attention, especially in reply to possible free-trade explanations of "world wide cycles of prosperity" and the like, or to their contention that our export trade "might have been" greater if we had had free-trade instead of protection. The fundamental reason is that our protective policy, by maintaining the high American standard of living, has produced a class of workmen more intelligent than those to be found anywhere else in the world and capable of turning out more work in a given space of time, and that, by giving protection to newly established American industries against the old and firmly established industries of other countries, it has encouraged inventions, and has enabled manufacturers to make experiments and to introduce new methods, so that the cost of production has been tremendously lowered. But there is another and a very emportant reason for the wonderful growth of our export trade under our policy of protection. It cannot be put better than it has been put by Mr. Lincoln Godfrey, president of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, a concern engaged in the manufacture of printed cottons. Mr. Godfrey said, in speaking of his foreign trade, "The reserving of the home market permits us to turn out a very large product, which naturally cheapens the cost, and in cheapening the cost we put ourselves into better shape to compete in foreign markets." There is nothing accidental or even surprising, therefore, in the fact that the protective tariff policy extends our foreign trade, while at the same time it protects domestic commerce. It is the logical result of an underlying cause.—American Economist.

A wedding ceremony took place in the Methodist church at Alwood, New York, last Sunday night, which was performed under conditions perhaps never before heard of. A soldier in the United States army had returned from the Philippines to claim a bride who had bethrothed herself to him three years previous when he had gone with his regiment to fight the Spaniards on the islands now belonging to Uncle Sam. The soldier arrived just in time to hear that his bethrothed and another man were being married that evening and that the ceremony was even then in progress in the church above mentioned. He hastened there with all speed and arrived just as the minister was uniting his intended to a rival who had endeavored to win the girl's affection years before and who had put to good advantage the soldier's absence from the haunts that had known him so well. The young man marched up the aisle, where the minister stood with the prospective bride and groom before him, and forced his rival to one side, at the same time quietly informing the minister that he could go on with the service. The rival had gathered himself together in the meantime and advanced threateningly toward the soldier, who then drew a revolver from his pocket and told the young man he would give him just two minutes to pass out of the church. The time limit had not expired before the groom that was to be had passed down the aisle and out of the holy place. Upon a nodded assent from the intended bride the minister proceeded with the ceremony which was witnessed by a large concourse of people in wide-eyed astonishment. It was a case of the unexpected happening at the eleventh hour.

Senator Whitehead's address is causing much favora le comment. Gov. LaFollette's Milwaukee organ, of course, sees in it a bid for gubernatorial honor, but the same charge could be made against any public man who ventures to address his fellow citizens on any leading state question. Senator Whitehead is sound on the question of taxation, he takes a broad and enlightened view of the whole subject. He believes firmly in the tax commission, in fact he was one of the first men in the state to suggest it. It would never have seen the light of day but for his efforts. Should the state ever honor him with the high office of chief executive, it will not do amiss. He is a man possessed of unusual powers as a legislator, an energetic persevering man, whose earnestness and absolute fidelity to the interests of whatever cause he undertakes, gains him the confidence and respect of his constituents.—Eau Claire Leader.

Some of the LaFollette papers are much taken up with the proposition that Hon. H. C. Payne should devote his time to harmonizing the differences in the Republican party of Wisconsin. Mr. Payne will, we believe, find his time well occupied with the affairs of the office he will soon enter, and besides, why should he who has had no part in making the trouble, and who has been so unjustly assailed by some of the LaFollette press be called upon to do this? We are of the opinion that it will be better for all parties concerned to let the representatives of the party do the harmonizing at the next state convention. The stalwarts will abide by the result of the convention, and we assume the other side will do the same. Let the contest proceed openly, fairly and decently.—Chliet Alert.

LAY SERMON.

Shadows tonight
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than could the substance of ten thousand soldiers,
Armed in proof and led by shallow Richmond.
—Shakespeare.

Men are sometimes more afraid of the shadow than of the substance. They have the courage to dare evil deeds in spite of the sleeping thunders of the law, and conscience never troubles them until they hear the mutterings of vengeance and are aware that awakened retribution is approaching. And even then their mood is not repentance or remorse, but merely apprehension. The substantive crime gives them no uneasiness save as the threatened punishment casts its shadow before. That was certainly true of King Richard the Third. He felt no remorse for his multiplied crimes. But when the shades of his innocent victims appeared to him in dreams his fear was abject, because he saw himself overthrown in the lost battle and the sword of vengeance waving in fiery circles over his head.

I wonder what proportion of mankind is good and do good because it is good. How many of them abstain from evil simply because they abhor evil, and not from any fear of consequences, tangible or intangible? That would be an interesting psychological question, but one, I fear, that never would progress beyond the realm of conjecture. I do not question that the majority of mankind are good in the legal sense. Nor would I intimate that crime or even venial offences would be the rule if fear did not intrude with its somber shadows. But there are a multitude of thoughts and words and deeds which are infractions of moral and spiritual law, and which would turn the currents of life awry were it not for the element of fear that pervades all relations in life. Here is where the shadows come in. Conscience is only a shadow, born of the knowledge and sense of wrong. But it is every man's shadow. It multiplies itself by the increase of mankind. In shape and density and assiduity of following it fits, adapts and regulates itself by the character and environment of its parent. Quite invisible to all others, to him who begot it it is always palpable upon any honest introspection. In this regard every man has his ghost. It does not wait for him to "shuffle off this mortal coil." It is an ante-mortem apparition. It persistently follows in his course or throws itself across his path. Its size and aspect depend upon the magnitude of the wrong which conceived it and the quality of conscience that gave it birth. The heinous crime generates a dark, dense shadow, looming up like destiny and following like Nemesis. The lesser offences create lighter shadows, which admit some light through their obscurity. The venial sins form the miniature shadows that play around like vague and troubled fancies. They are constant attendants, "spots in your feasts of charity, when they feast with you, feeling themselves without fear." There is no conjuration by which these shadows can be exorcised. Conscience may be so hardened, perception so blunted, as to be unconscious of their presence, but they are there just the same, and will sometime break through the indurated nature and make their gloomy presence felt.

People sometimes wonder why there should be shadows in their lives. They try to be good, to do right, and generally succeed pretty well. Yet the shadows will darken. Now, as long as there is evil in the world there ought to be shadows in every life. The evil itself must cast its shadow for the punishment of him who makes it and the warning of him who observes it. Your life may be good, but if you can behold the crime and sorrow and misfortune of others without having a shadow cast upon your own soul you have no more sympathy or humanity in you than a painted post. It may be that you deserve to have unclouded skies and clear visions of the beautiful. But every sorrow that comes within your ken hangs its shadow in the sky as a sign that there is something for you to do. No matter how bravely you may have fought and won the victory for yourself, these shadows are the warnings which call you to other conflicts, to other victories which must be won if you would prevent the shadows from again darkening your life. There is a difference in effect between your own and the shadows of others' griefs. If you have dispelled your own shadows, and see only those which are not of your casting, there is no sting of conscience, no self-regret, no element of despair in your soul. You are at peace with yourself and uplifted with the impulse of sympathy and the assurance that you can extend a helping hand.

So, brother, don't imagine that your life is going to be free from shadows until adversity ceases to darken the lives of others, for not until the Sun of Righteousness shines into all lives can you sit down and fold your hands in the assurance of perfect peace and cloudless light.

Shadows are good for us because by contrast they enable us to appreciate the sunshine. You remember those beautiful spring days when you wandered through the fields, enjoying the perfect day, content in all the fullness of existence. The bright sun warmed you with new life. The blue sky was flecked with fleecy clouds, and as they sailed majestically along they came between you and the sun and cast their shadows over and around you. But, as you looked in the direction whence they came, just beyond the line of shade you saw the brilliant sunshine chasing the fleeing shadows and beheld the light burst upon you again in all its radiance. How glorious it was by contrast! You could have wandered all day in those fields, enjoying the alternations of light and shade, and you loved the shadows almost as much as the light because every retreating cloud brought brighter, warmer, more life-giving sunshine.

So it is in our lives. True perceptions of life come only by contrast. Beauty itself becomes monotonous unless something in some degree repulsive momentarily attracts the eye from its contemplation. The good in life could never be fully appreciated unless the darker side were sometimes presented. And so it must be with us all until such time, here or hereafter, when all griefs shall be assuaged, all crimes shall be obliterated, all misfortunes shall be compensated, and the shadows of all lives shall be dispelled forever. So mote it be.

Wilson Roller was over from Woodboro Sunday.

P. P Stoltzman returned from his Chicago trip Wednesday morning.

Bert Raymond was an Eagle River visitor last Thursday with horses of D. Hammel & Co.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Kingsbury piano, brand new. Will be sold on easy terms and cheap. Inquire at this office. J 22-tf.

The members of Co. L are planning a masquerade to be given Saturday evening, February 1st, in the Armory. Unlike all other occasions of this kind, the participants are to be on roller skates. The costumes are to be as grotesque as possible. A handsome prize will be given to the couple exhibiting the best fancy skating. No one will be allowed upon the floor until after ten o'clock. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.

The Priscilla's all
Would have you call
And join the laugh most hearty,
At the home of the Misses Brown,
Near the center of the town,
Where we delight
On Friday night
To hold a Library party.
10c 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

A CARLOAD

— OF —

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES

Weights run from 1500 to 1800.

All Hardy Animals,
Bred in this State.

BUY HORSES NOW. EASY TERMS.

GIBSON BROS.

HIGH SCHOOL DOINGS

EDITED BY GERRY E. BROWNE.

Literary exercises were conducted in the High School Friday afternoon. The program was as follows:

Progress in Air Ships.................. Henry Chatterton
Recitation.................. Homer Edwards
Essay—Ancient Egyptians.................. D. Anderson
Recitation from Evangeline.................. Miss Florence Gleason
Recitation—The Builders.................. Miss Vina Desmore
Vocal Solo.................. Miss Mary McRae
Biography of Edison..... Clarence Lieb
Recitation from James Whitcomb Riley.................. Miss Calkins
Recitation—School Days.................. Miss Grace Davis
Essay—The Chinese Theatre.................. Miss Dalla White
Music.................. Miss Lewis
Recitation.................. Miss Newell
Newspaper.................. Miss Frankie Blaisdell
.... Gerry E. Browne

The program was very interesting and was greatly enjoyed by all. A great deal of credit is due Miss Dillingham for her drilling of the pupils for such occasions.

The Boys' Literary and Athletic society met Monday afternoon. Orlo Stevens read a paper on the recent important events, after which Prof. Lowell gave a very interesting and beneficial talk on Parliamentary Law. This was followed by a debate—Resolved that there should be no distribution of real estate by will, but an equal distribution by law. The affirmative was argued by Ed Reed and Abner Conro, while Louis Carlson and Homer Edwards held up the negative. After the arguments, the judges decided in favor of the negative. After a little miscellaneous work, there was a discussion whether the debators should have more time for their arguments, as five minutes was not quite enough time for most debates. After the members had signed the constitution the meeting adjoured.

Following were the visitors at the High School Literary exercises held last Friday afternoon: Mrs. Lawrence, the Misses Lizzie Nixon, Pearl Omstead, Rhoda Malone, Nellie Plugh and Gertrude Maloney.

The pupils who are taking second English are planning an interesting program, taken from the book they are reading, Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Beginning this week English History will be recited every Thursday and Friday, on which days there will be no Ancient History.

The necessary articles for the book-keeping class have arrived and the class will enter upon its duties this week.

Miss Lillian Foster, who has been ill the past week, returned to school Monday morning.

Excursion Rates to the Mardi Gras and Winter Resorts,

Via the North-Western Line. On account of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans excursion tickets will be sold February 3 to 9, Inclusive, at very low rates, with final limit for return passage until February 28, inclusive. Excursion tickets are also on sale daily, at reduced rates, to the principal winter resorts in the United States and Mexico. For full information apply to ticket agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. 21-J22-20

Strawberries.

Why are they called "straw"-berries? Smart men differ on that. Some say it is on account of their hollow, strawlike stems. Others think it is because they have to be covered with straw or similar protecting material in winter. The most classical explanation is that our Anglo-Saxon forefathers used to raise them and they gave them this name because the berries are generally on the ground—that is, "strewed" or "strawed" around.

Perhaps.

Mr. Clubman—I see by the papers that a poor young man who lost both his legs while saving the life of a beautiful heiress at a railway crossing is to marry the girl. She dismissed all suitors and offered herself to him.

Mrs. C. (meaningly)—Very sensible girl. She'll know where her husband is nights anyway.—New York Weekly.

Preparing Costly Furs.

When a master workman in a fur manufactory is cutting up skins, he is literally cutting money. Skins once passed for frontier money, but their value is now much greater than in the early days, and it would be less costly to cut a garment from ten dollar bills than to cut it from some skins.

The cutting is quite an interesting feature of the work. To prepare a mink or sable, for example, the skin must be slashed into strings, narrow pieces more or less irregular in shape, which are afterward sewed together. There may be a thousand pieces in a single cloak, the new and beautiful skins being literally cut to pieces before they are manufactured. The object of this is to lengthen the skins. The sable, for example, say two feet in length, will be drawn out to four feet and all its markings preserved, so that it looks like a very long, but well proportioned, skin. The original skin is so cut to pieces that it may all be "matched" again in the elongated shape.—World's Work.

A Wild Ride.

A peasant was recently gathering dry wood in a forest near Kastamuni when a bear suddenly appeared before him. The frightened man sought refuge in the branches of a tree, which broke, and the peasant fell at the feet of the bear. Bruin was quite overcome with surprise, so much so that the peasant, who preserved his presence of mind, was instantly astride the beast, using his ears as bridle. The bear tried ineffectually to throw him and then, starting on a wild run, issued from the forest and approached a village. The rider shouted loudly for help, and in a few minutes the whole population turned out armed with guns and scythes. A crack shot fired a bullet into the bear's head, and the peasant was able to leave his mount unhurt.—Kastamuni (Turkey) Official Journal.

New Light on an Old Subject.

The man who had been kicked by a mule and was quoted as saying he "considered the source" was speaking of it afterward to some of the other fellows.

"I wouldn't care," he said, "if there hadn't been so much fuss made over it, as if it was a bright thing for anybody to say, but the honest truth is that I never said anything of the kind. When you're kicked by a mule, you're not in a frame of mind for considering things. What I really said was: 'You derned old beast! If I had a gun and you were somebody else's mule and it wasn't against the law to shoot inside the corporation I'd blow your derned old head off, dern you!'"—Chicago Tribune.

Seven.

The alleged supernatural powers of the seventh son of a seventh son are merely an illustration of the mystical powers of that number, which has somehow caught the imagination of mankind. The seventh day and the seventh or jubilee year of the Jews is a case in point, but there are also the seven wise men, the seven wonders of the world, the seven lamps of architecture, the seven sleepers, the seven sisters and the seven senses, the last being an obvious concession to superstition. Indeed, from the seven churches to the seven deadly sins the number for good or ill holds the arithmetical record.

The Vulnerable Point.

Percy—I've made Pauline sorry that she threw me over.

Guy—In what way?

Percy—Why, I'm attentive now to a girl five years younger than she is.—Detroit Free Press.

Bamboo pens have been used in India for over 100 years. They are made like the ordinary quill pen and for a few hours' writing are said to be very serviceable.

ONEIDA COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE
STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, That at the general term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the court house in the City of Rhinelander, in said county, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1902, the following matter will be heard and considered: The petition of Esther E. Newell for the appointment of A. B. Newell, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, as administrator of the estate of T. V. Newell, deceased.

Dated January 20th, 1902.
LEWIS J. BILLINGS,
County Judge.
41-J22-F12

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
January 20, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 28, 1902, viz: Hugh D. M. Miller of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 17,201 for the W½ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Sec. 36, T. 36 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Englebert Haas, Albert Rattke, Joseph Gerzabecka, and Charles Grass, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.
61-J22-F28-p

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. n7-my1 J. J. Reardon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
Dec. 10, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on January 25, 1902, viz: Frank Keenan of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 7975 for the Lots 7 and 8, Sec. 24, Tp. 36 N., R. 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank Libby, Walter W. Ross, Daniel Ross, William Olcott, of Rhinelander, Wis.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.
61-d19-j23-pd

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
December 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 25, 1902, viz: Herman Wolfgram, who made H. E. No. 7102 for the NE. frl. ¼ Sec. 1, T. 23 N., R. 10 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wilhelm Wolfgram, Gustave Wolfgram, Henry Graef, A. Wernick, all of Monico, Wis.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.
61-d19-j23

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
December 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 27, 1902, viz: Samuel Freiheit, who made H. E. No. 9563 for the N. frl. ½ NE¼ and N. frl. ½ NW¼ Sec. 1, T. 38 N., R. 5 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas McGregor, of Minocqua, Wis.; John L. Jossart, of Minocqua; James Allard, of Hazelhurst, Alec; Karl Meurer, of Hazelhurst, Wis.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.
61-d19-j23

Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of two thousand and twenty-eight dollars ($2028.00) claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, upon a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 15th day of March, 1893, by Edward B. Crofoot and Juliet A. Crofoot his wife, mortgagors, to K. L. McIndoe, mortgagee, which mortgage contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida county, Wisconsin, on the 15th day of March, 1893, at 3:15 o'clock p. m. in Volume 5 of Mortgages, on page 117; and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale having become operative by reason of such default:

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the land and premises therein described, to-wit: lots one (1) and two (2) in block two (2) of Brown's first replat of mill lots C and D in the village (now city) of Rhinelander, in said county, and lots ten (10), eleven (11) and (12) in block two (2) of Brown's second replat of a portion of mill lots C and D of said village (now city) of Rhinelander, according to the recorded plats thereof, and all situated in the county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, by the sheriff of Oneida county, state of Wisconsin, on the 7th day of March, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, in said Oneida county, to satisfy the amount due as aforesaid, with solicitor's fees and costs and expenses of sale.
K. L. McINDOE, Mortgagee.
Dated January 4th, 1902.
74-J10-F27.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited.............. 3:55 a. m. Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited.............. 1:25 a. m. Daily
Accommodation.............. 7:30 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.

Close connections for Tom. hawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.
FITZ PRAY, Agent.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Table.

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 2—10:48 a. m.............. Daily, except Sunday
No. 4—11:15 p. m.............. Daily
No. 20—4:15 p. m.............. Sunday only

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 17—1:52 p. m.............. Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:59 a. m.............. Daily
No. 21—2:50 p. m.............. Sunday only
H. C. BREEGER, Agent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 298, B. P. O. E. Regular meetings first and third Thursdays in each month. Permanent location in new K. O. T. M. rooms, Stevens street.
W. E. ASHTON, E. R.
R. J. LASELLE, Sec.

FLAMBEAU LODGE NO. 73, K. of P. Parker Building, Brown St. Regular Communication every Friday.
B. L. HORR, JR., K. of R. and S.
D. H. WALKER, C. C.

LARAWAY TENT 17, K. O. T. M. Rhinelander. Regular review every alternate wednesday, commencing August 9. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.
P. A. BROWN, Com.
JNO. GREENWOOD, Record Keeper.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, F. & A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
CHAS. STEVENS, Sec. ARTHUR TAYLOR, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. M. H. RAYMOND, H. P.

LAKE CAMP, No. 1749, M. W. of A. Rhinelander, Wis. Meetings every Tuesday night. Visitors are cordially invited.
E. A. CHAPMAN, V. C. H. E. GREENE, Clerk.

I. O. F. COURT JUANITA, 1975. Rhinelander, Wis. Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
H. P. MORRILL, C. R. S. E. STONE, R. S.

S. H. & E. F. LODGE. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening in Scandinavian hall on Mason street, north side.
J. A. TIMMEL, Sec. OLAF GOLBERTSEN, Ord.

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S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
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Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections Rhinelander, Wis

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Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis.

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of Rhinelander.
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PHYSICIANS.

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Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis.
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon
Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
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